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Child Welfare News

Vol. VI

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OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 1930

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Good Night and Good Morning.

Should present plans mature this will be the last issue of the Canadian Child Welfare News, under its present name and format. It will continue to come to you, of course (at least we hope it will, unless all of you who are in arrears forget to renew your memberships), but in another form, and we hope, more frequently. The annual meeting, the minutes of which comprised the November issue, settled two things for us, that we were henceforth to become the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare, and that the "bulletin" was to come out every other month, instead of quarterly only, and should have fewer pages each issue, but offer much the same content for the year. And, of course the new member in the Family will have some of the space—half the content matter will be devoted to Family welfare work. And now the French speaking section promises to develop quite healthily, under an enlarged committee, with a full time secretary, and naturally it will have to have some pages, all to itself too.

And the Child Hygiene section is getting fearfully strong and independent, so it will likely have its own pages.

And the community organization interests to which the annual meeting told the Council officials they must give good pre-school care, will have to have an odd page or so.

All in all, the poor, well-behaved little Child Welfare News that has made its unpretentious way about so modestly in the last four or five years is going to look just like the frog of the old fable, that tried to accommodate so many good things within his small body that he just burst wide open with the effort. Perhaps that's what you will think of the May bulletin, when you see it, in its new form, if all goes well as planned. For all the changes in the Council organization are timed to go into effect fully at that date if possible,—to coincide with the Council year, which pays no attention to the sun or moon, but follows the fiscal year of the Dominion of Canada.

So, just in case, plans do materialize in a more satisfactory way than human plans generally do, the little Child Welfare News says "Good Night" and "Thank You" to all of you, who have been such kind and understanding friends all through its "blue romper days," and hopes you'll recognize it, when it makes its bow, in May, in the staid "trouser and shirt" garb of "Canadian Child and Family Welfare."

Child Welfare "Across the Line."

The Annual Report (Seventeenth) of the Children's Bureau of the United States has again been received in our office. Only a short summary can be given here, with the suggestion that the whole report, and particularly those parts relating to various studies made and the findings, will prove most interesting and helpful to those among our readers engaged in child welfare work.

Miss Abbott states that during their last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1929, the Bureau's work was conducted along three general lines: (1) Scientific studies of child health, child labor and vocational guidance, recreation, dependency, delinquency, and neglect; (2) Cooperation with state departments of health under the maternity and infancy act in the development of an educational program for the promotion of the health of mothers and babies and with state departments of public welfare in the collection of information regarding children who are physically, mentally, and socially handicapped; and (3) Preparation and distribution of popular material on maternal, infant and child care and other subjects. For the carrying on of this work the Bureau is organized into seven major divisions: maternity and infant hygiene, child hygiene, industrial, social service, statistical, editorial, and general administrative. **Maternity and Infancy.**

With the close of the fiscal year, 1929, federal and state cooperation in promoting the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, under the act of November 23, 1921, came to an end, Congress having already extended by two years the original 5-year period for which appropriations were authorized. Throughout the fiscal year 1929 forty-five States and the Territory of Hawaii cooperated with the Children's Bureau in accordance with the terms of the act. Three States—Connecticut, Illinois, and Massachusetts, did not throughout the whole term accept the aid offered by the Federal government.

The following figures briefly summarize the activities in this division for the fiscal year:

- 16,933 child health conferences were held in 44 States and Hawaii,
- 2,352 prenatal conferences were held in the cooperating States,
- 6,198 combined prenatal and child health conferences were held in cooperating States,
- 213,015 babies and pre-school children were brought to conferences,
- 11,829 expectant mothers came for instruction in prenatal care,
- 674,083 home visits were made by county and state staff public health nurses,
- 211 prenatal, child-health, and combined prenatal and child-health centres were established.

The number of expectant mothers who attended conferences, or were reached by classes, home visits, prenatal letters, correspondence courses and literature distributed was almost 200,000. The number of infants and pre-school children reached through conferences, instruction of parents, home visits and literature distributed was almost 1,290,000.

During the year the medical and nursing staff of the Bureau visited 17 States and the territory of Hawaii to confer with state administrators and review types of work carried on. On request staff details were made to 17 States for special work, such as the assignment of the colored

physician on the staff of the maternity and infant hygiene division to organize classes for colored midwives and assist in birth registration in three States. In one State a member of the Bureau's obstetrical advisory committee conducted four district institutes for doctors. Assistance was given to states not in the birth-registration area in their campaign for state-wide registration.

For a number of years the general trend of infant mortality in the United States birth-registration area has been downward, though marked by occasional rises in rates due to epidemic or other causes affecting adversely infants' health, and also to the expansion of the birth-registration area by the admission of new states with high death rates. In 1928 the rate for all the 44 States in the area was 69 out of every 1,000 born alive as against 65 out of 1,000 in an area of 40 States in 1927, showing that, although higher than in 1927, the rate is now fluctuating around a different and lower level.

Comparison of the maternal mortality rate for the expanding birth registration area of 1922 with that of 1927 shows little change, the rate being 66 per 10,000 live births in 1922, and 65 in 1927. In the rural areas, however, where work under the maternity and infancy act was especially promoted by the states the rate dropped from 59 in 1922, to 55 in 1927.

Federal Grants in Aid.

The report states that a review of the annual reports of the different states shows a great expansion and improvement in the child-health work being done by the states and by local units of government since 1922, due to the financial aid given by the Federal Government. It is felt by the Bureau that the withdrawal of Federal cooperation just when organization for the promotion of child-health has begun to be established on a permanent basis, will be a serious drawback, and will mean great national losses if healthy children are counted as a national asset.

Fifteen States and the territory of Hawaii have appropriated an amount for the continuance of the work equalling the combined Federal and state funds of last year. Five States have made appropriations which represent large amounts, but do not quite equal the amount of combined state and Federal funds which they had under the maternity and infancy act. Seven States made appropriations which represent increases over their appropriations for the previous year, but which are considerably less than the combined state and Federal funds for 1929. In six States the appropriations are the same, or less than the state appropriations in 1929, so the work will be greatly curtailed. Two States, Washington and Nevada, have made no appropriation. In Arizona, where the legislature made an increased appropriation, and in Utah where the appropriation is the same as the previous year, the funds are available only if Federal aid is forthcoming. In Idaho no state funds may be spent after December, 1929, unless Federal funds are available. In Kentucky private funds have been provided practically equal in amount to the state appropriation. In five States the legislatures have not yet met.

Maternal Welfare.

A study of maternal mortality, conducted under the general supervision of the Bureau's obstetrical advisory committee, in cooperation

with the state departments of health and the state medical societies of the fifteen States involved, is under way. An investigation of every registered maternal death during the calendar years 1927 and 1928 in 13 States, and in two States for 1928 only, is practically completed. A preliminary report made shows that the pregnancies of more than one-third of the mothers who died in 12 of these States in 1927 had terminated before the seventh month. Twelve per cent of all the maternal deaths followed induced abortions. Of the 328 women in these 12 States who were reported to have died following induced abortions more than four-fifths were married. Of the 1,076 deaths in the 12 States found on investigation to be due to puerperal septicemia, 46 per cent followed abortions and 27 per cent followed abortions induced intentionally. Abortions, therefore, were largely contributory to the high rate of mortality from sepsis.

Careful study was made of the prenatal care received by the women who died after pregnancies of longer duration than two months and who did not have induced abortions. Almost half of the 1,982 women in this group for whom data on prenatal care were obtained had received no prenatal care at all, and more than one-fourth had received very little care. In only 18 cases did the prenatal care received approximate that recommended in the standards drawn up by the consulting obstetrical committee of the Children's Bureau.

Analysis of the deaths for the two years will be made in greater detail and the findings, it is believed, will form a basis for more scientific planning of local maternal hygiene plans.

Child Hygiene.

The following studies are being made in the field of Child Hygiene:

New Haven rickets study—Rates of growth have been computed for 287 babies who had four or more physical examinations during the first six months, and for 160 babies who had four or more examinations at seven to twelve months of age. These rates of growth are to be used in studying the relation of rickets to growth. It is hoped the analysis of the material will be completed this year.

Porto Rico rickets study—Statistical analysis of the data collected in the study of 584 Porto Rican children was completed during the year and the preparation of the report under way at the close of the year.

Neonatal-mortality study—Collection of data for a study of causes of neonatal morbidity and mortality was continued. The total number of births studied up to June 30 was 601. The prenatal, natal and post-natal medical histories of the mother and infant, as well as social data, are being recorded. Examinations of babies to the number of 2,104 were made. This exploratory study is to be continued along the same lines.

Children of Families in Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

During the past year the Bureau has been engaged in a study of children of maintenance-of-way employees of whom more than 250,000 are employed by the railroads of the United States in cities, small towns, and rural areas. In June, 1929, 504 families representing various nationalities and races had been interviewed in various communities in 12 States. Material is being gathered in the economic conditions of the

family; employment of father and mother; housing; food; clothing; care; schooling; work of the children; and the relation of the family to the community activities.

Child Labor.

The industrial division of the Children's Bureau continued to obtain reports of employment certificates issued. The occupations and ages for which work permits are granted vary according to the State. In general they are required by the state child labor law for children between 14 and 15 years of age, and for occupations other than domestic service and farm work. Reports were received for the calendar year 1928 from 16 States and the District of Columbia, and from 65 cities in other States. These reports were tabulated for all the States and for cities of a population of 50,000 and over. Of this group 102,934 children between 14 and 15 years of age and 47,335 children 16 and 17 received regular certificates for the first time in 1928. Of the 150,269 certificates 126,089 were reported to have been issued to children leaving school to go to work. The remaining 24,180 were issued in states or cities where the labor law does not specify or the local administration does not provide for a special certificate for vacation and after school work, and regular certificates are therefore issued for such work; hence some of these were undoubtedly issued only for employment outside school hours or during vacation.

For the group of states and cities reporting to the Children's Bureau over a period of three years the total number of first regular employment certificates issued to 14 and 15 year old children was 6 per cent less in 1928 than in 1927, and in 1927 was 8 per cent less than in 1926.

Of the 14 and 15 year old children receiving employment certificates in 1928 for whom information as to school grade completed was furnished, more than half (59 per cent) had completed the 8th or a higher grade in school and 24 per cent had completed only the 6th or a lower grade.

The work which children undertook as their first job can be classified only in certain occupational groups. In the District of Columbia, 11 States, and 40 cities in 17 other States reporting on occupations, 41 per cent of the children under 16 entered manufacturing and mechanical work, 24 per cent mercantile employment and 13 per cent messenger, errand, and delivery work; 22 per cent were scattered in small groups in offices, domestic and personal service, and miscellaneous occupations.

The report of a study of the employment of continuation-school children in Newark and Paterson, N.J., showed a marked tendency for children who were going to work to leave school as soon as they reached the legal age. In both cities about one-fifth the children had only the minimum schooling required by law, at that time completion of the fifth grade. The largest number in both cities had begun their working lives as semi-skilled factory operatives. The median weekly wage in either city was between \$10 and \$11 for boys and \$9 and \$10 for girls. Where the numbers of children were sufficiently large, as in Newark, for differences between different groups to have significance, completion of the eighth or a higher grade seemed to result in somewhat better wages, though it appeared to have no clear relation to unemployment.

Another study made by the Bureau was one of the employment histories of 9,161 minors enrolled in the Milwaukee continuation school

in January, 1925, who were, or had been gainfully employed since leaving full-time school. More than four-fifths of the number were 16-18 years of age, inclusive, at the time of the inquiry; the remainder, 1,564 (17 per cent), were under 16.

Under the provisions of the Wisconsin child labor law, employed minors are required to attend continuation school until they are 18 years of age. Satisfactory information regarding the number of positions held since leaving school and the amount of unemployment was obtained for a group of boys and girls believed to be representative of the total number. Twenty-six per cent of this group had but one position, but the remainder had changed from one to thirteen times. The great majority of those who had a work history of as long as one year had had but little unemployment. Fifty-five per cent of this group who were under 16 and 63 per cent who were 16 years and over had been out of work less than 10 per cent of the time. Sixteen per cent of those under 16 and 9 per cent of those over had been out of work at least half the time. Boys and girls from the higher school grades, especially boys, appeared to have had somewhat less unemployment than those from lower grades and those without special training. Nearly half (45 per cent) of the boys and more than three-fifths (62 per cent) of the girls were employed at the time of the inquiry as semi-skilled operatives in factories. The median wage for boys under 16 in their last position was \$10 a week and for boys 16 and older \$13 a week. Only 7 per cent of the boys under 16 as compared with 31 per cent of the older boys earned \$15 or more a week. The median wage of girls under 16 was \$9 a week and of older girls \$12.

The principal new undertaking of the industrial division of the Bureau was a study of workmen's compensation laws as they affect injured minors. The purpose of the study is to ascertain what provisions are made in the various states to compensate minors injured through industrial accidents, and how these provisions are administered.

A pamphlet on vocational opportunities in the printing and allied trades was prepared. A similar pamphlet on the women's clothing industry is under way. Two new bulletins were published entitled "Children in Agriculture," and "Child Workers on City Streets."

Recreation.

During the year much time was devoted by the Bureau specialist in recreation to the problem of recreation among rural children in co-operation with the extension divisions of the Federal and state departments of agriculture. The assistance given in a state was usually of two types: Instruction to 4-H clubs (for farm boys and girls) in camps or short courses at the state colleges, and more advanced courses at institutes for state agents or recreation leaders. A special program to improve the posture of rural children was undertaken during April, 1929, in one state. The work was started in clubs for farm women. About 1,700 women attended these meetings.

Delinquency and Child Welfare.

The report states that the number of courts cooperating with the Children's Bureau in its plan for the uniform recording of juvenile court statistics is steadily increasing. On July 1, 1929, 150 courts had asked

for statistical cards; 65 courts reported throughout the calendar year 1928 and 43 throughout the year 1927.

During the calendar year 1928, 38,882 delinquency cases, 16,289 dependency or neglect cases, and 10,429 cases of children who were discharged from probation or supervision were reported to the Children's Bureau by the juvenile courts from which figures were received for the entire year. Though a few of the delinquent children had been before the courts as many as five or more times, 80 per cent were there for the first time in 1928; for 11 per cent this was a second appearance.

From the analysis of statistics from courts reporting to the Bureau the following are among some of the conclusions drawn: negro children are more likely than white children to come to the attention of the juvenile court because of delinquency; foreign-born children constitute a very small percentage of the delinquent children who come before the courts. The small representation of foreign-born among delinquent white children is doubtless due partly to the fact that a smaller proportion of the foreign-born white than of the native white population is of juvenile court age.

The analysis of figures showing the disposition made of delinquency cases indicates the importance of probation as a method of treatment, as it was used in one-third of the cases.

A study of juvenile delinquency in Maine, conducted by the Bureau resulted in the incorporation in the report of the following recommendations: Special court organization for hearing children's cases where the procedure used will be chancery or equity and not criminal; the appointment of special probation officers serving the courts designated as juvenile courts; prohibition of jail detention for children; development of itinerant child-study clinics to serve the courts; more adequate parole supervision for children released from the State schools; raising of the upper age limit for admission to the State training schools; development of a program for the treatment of conduct problems by the schools.

The Bureau has plans in progress for making a study of the care and training given to boys committed to the best state training schools in various sections of the country. The Study will have two aspects: an investigation of the institution itself, including its equipment and the character of the training given, and a study of the effect of training as shown by case histories of boys who have been paroled or discharged from the institution.

Dependent Children.

A three-day conference limited to representatives of state departments of public welfare was held at the Children's Bureau in February, 1929. The entire time was devoted to the discussion of such subjects as the scope of child-welfare activities of a state department, county welfare problems, the supervisory work of state departments, provisions for the care of dependent children by the state department, and minimum statistics that should be obtained by state departments from child-caring agencies and institutions. A resolution was adopted asking that similar conferences be called from time to time.

State and County Child Welfare Agencies.

The Bureau conducted brief courses and round tables on mothers' aid administration in six States, usually in connection with the State conferences on social work. In Colorado, Ohio, and Wisconsin 3-day institutes were held by the Bureau's specialist in this field.

Field work was completed in the study being made by the Bureau, at the request of the Minnesota State Board of Control, of the activities and functions of the children's bureau of State. This included a study of the records and administrative procedure of the central office and investigation of the actual work being done for children throughout the State as represented by selected counties. Special attention was given in the study to the achievement and methods used by this State in the protection and care given to unmarried mothers.

The study previously begun in 10 representative states of the work of the state department or boards concerned with the welfare of children—socially, physically and mentally handicapped has continued during the year.

Cooperation with Child Welfare Movements in other Countries.

The Bureau has continued to maintain contacts with the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood, the assistant to the Chief of the Children's Bureau having been designated as the United States member of the Council of the Institute.

The Children's Bureau Chief continued to serve in a consultative capacity on the Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People of the League of Nations.

The Bureau was also represented by Miss Abbott at the International Social Welfare Fortnight held in Paris, July 2-13, 1928. She acted as rapporteur for the section on dependent children of the child welfare congress, one of the four congresses comprising the fortnight. This involved the preparation of a study of the developing trend of social work being done for dependent children in the countries for which reports were available.

State Child-Welfare Commissions.

Official commissions for the study of child-welfare legislation and administration were active during the year in only two States—California and South Dakota. New child-welfare commissions were established by act of the legislature in Illinois and Massachusetts. A child welfare committee was appointed by the Governor of Wyoming without legislative action. In Maryland the legislature created a social welfare survey commission of seven members to investigate and make recommendations to the Governor regarding the social problems and needs of Maryland. The Florida legislature requested the State board of public welfare to make a study of juvenile delinquency and dependency in the State. A bill to create a children's code commission was introduced in the Washington legislature, but not passed.

Child-Welfare Legislation, 1929.

The report gives a most comprehensive summary of child-welfare legislation enacted in 1929. The following were some of the phases of

child-welfare affected: Child hygiene and public health, child labor and compulsory school attendance, public aid to dependent children in their own homes, child-placing and child-caring institutions, juvenile and domestic relations courts, probation, offences against children, non-support of children, children born out of wedlock, physically handicapped and mentally defective children, marriage and divorce, and recreation.

Exhibits and Radio Talks.

The Bureau was active in sending various exhibits to National, State, and local organizations in the United States, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. In addition to the National distribution of graphic material, the Bureau's posters, slides and motion pictures were borrowed by child-welfare organizations in several foreign countries including Canada. The Bureau participated in the Ibero-American Exposition at Seville, Spain, May, 1929.

During the fiscal year 1929, 27 new and revised publications were issued, 3 reports were in press at the close of the year, and 28 were in preparation. The number of publications distributed was 1,473,430, an increase of 40,572 over the preceding year. The Bureau was unable to meet the demand not only for its popular publications, but for its more technical publications as well.

Miss Abbott closes her report, so practical and yet so full of inspiration because of the vast achievement recorded, with emphasis on the need for an increased appropriation to aid state and local agencies in developing their programs for the prevention of delinquency, with two basic purposes in view: (1) Uniform reporting of statistics by juvenile courts, and (2) Research in causes and methods of prevention and treatment of delinquency.

News from the Front.

ALBERTA.

The Eighteenth and Nineteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Neglected Children of the Province of Alberta for the years 1926 and 1927 (the latest report available) covers the administration of the following acts: Mothers' Allowances, Children of Unmarried Parents, Juvenile Court, Children's Protection, and the Dominion Juvenile Delinquents Act.

Mothers' Allowances.

The report states that the total number of mothers benefiting under this act in December 1927 was 852 (147 of whom were mothers with one child) as compared with 789 in December, 1926. The total amount expended in December, 1927, was \$30,174 as compared with \$27,966 in the same month in 1926. The highest amount paid to any one mother in December, 1926, was \$80.00 to a woman with eight children, and in December, 1927, \$95.00 to a woman with ten children. The total amount expended by the Provincial Government for the

year 1927 was \$348,940.00. Of this amount \$169,087.75 was refunded by the municipalities.

Children of Unmarried Parents Act.

The number of cases under this Act, reported through the Department of Vital Statistics was 353 for 1926 and 436 for 1927. The total number of legal adoptions of children born out of wedlock for the two years was 40. Sixty-two putative fathers disappeared. Twenty-one mothers married putative fathers. The Superintendent states the conclusion reached from Alberta's experience is that the lump sum payment is the best form of settlement under this Act, since the putative fathers leave the Province if payments are spread over a period of years.

Neglected Children.

During these two years a total of 467 neglected children were brought before the Juvenile Court under the Children's Protection Act. Child protection field services in Alberta are handled entirely by the Department, and are not shared by the Children's Aid Societies as in most other provinces. Of this total, 426 children, of whom 194 were illegitimate, were made wards of the Province. These comparative figures indicate the degree to which organized case work for the unmarried mother and her child is required, especially in some of the larger centres in Alberta.

Delinquents.

The number of delinquents dealt with was 474 in 1926, and 354 in 1927—a total of 828—showing a decrease of 120. The largest number of offenders were brought up for theft. During the two years 27 of these delinquents were made wards; 174 were placed on probation, and 38 sent to institutions.

Children's Shelter.

During the two years covered by the report, 1606 children passed through the Children's Shelter. At the end of December, 1926, 36 remained in the shelter, and on December 31, 1927, there were 39. Three hundred and twenty-two of these children were placed for adoption and 392 were "placed" evidently in free or boarding homes. The number of adoptions actually concluded in Supreme Court is not listed. Three hundred and fifty-two were returned to their own parents.

It is interesting to note that there was a decrease both in the number of neglected children and the number of delinquent children dealt with in 1927 as compared with 1926. The Superintendent feels that in the former case the decrease is partly due to increased case work service by his Inspectors in trying to prevent the breakdown of the home. The Department has also tried to emphasize the use of foster homes for the dependent children coming under its care.

SAINT JOHN.

Family Welfare.

Child Welfare developments in New Brunswick are particularly encouraging. The Family Welfare Bureau, created as part of the survey plan has been developing with considerable success, due to the enthusiasm

of the director, and splendid group behind it. The decision of the Associated Charities to amalgamate its services with those of the Bureau, and the transfer of its secretary, Miss Grace O. Robertson, to handle the Social Service Exchange promises a unanimous effort in Saint John's constructive attack on its problems of dependency and social inefficiency. A sum of \$4110.00 has been voted towards the Bureau for 1930 by the Municipal Commissioners.

Day Nurseries.

Under the aegis of the Bureau, and with the financial backing of the indefatigable Kiwanis Club, who have voted \$2,000.00 to the experiment, a system of Day Nurseries has been begun. The subsidized private boarding home principle is being followed with all admissions going through the Welfare Bureau and all health services provided by the nursing service of the Sub-district Board of Health. One house has been opened in the centre of the city, and two auxiliary centres will likely be developed, later, one in East and one in West Saint John.

Children's Aid.

Miss Margaret Anstey has taken hold of the Saint John situation with her customary energy and has been fortunate in the support which she has received from a far-visioned and earnest Board. In an incredibly short time, they have enabled her to do much towards getting the "working equipment" of the Society on a better basis. As the New Brunswick Survey Report showed, no working basis for the child protection services of a children's aid—almost its primary responsibility—had ever been developed in Saint John, and it would necessarily require considerable time to get the foundations laid, before it would be safe to launch out on the full time, "full speed ahead" programme of a Society, giving active family services on the admission end, and scientifically safe placement services on the demission end. The problem of complete social "identification" and classification of the existing Shelter population presented a problem in practical research, to say nothing of what was involved in trying to cover the wards' histories.

The Board early obtained a separate office for the Society in the Health Centre. This, in itself, is of incalculable value as it brings the housing of the family welfare, health, child welfare and exchange services, all so intimately related, under one roof. Conference is easy, and the energy and effort of the workers conserved. Clerical help has been obtained, releasing the social worker, entirely for her own job. This, too, is important where the task that requires doing in Saint John has only the resources of one worker, on which to call. Progress has been made in developing the histories of the cases in care but most emphasis has rightly been placed, in the beginning, on meeting the increased volume of child protection services in the field, without increasing the admissions to care, in any commensurate degree. In this connection, the attitude of some of the largest child caring institutions has been most helpful and co-operative, the large New Brunswick Protestant Orphanage referring all its requests for admission to the Society for investigation and report.

Efforts are being made to develop a broader interest in foster home care, and opinion and funds behind broader experimentation in boarding home care. Because of the volume of other work involved in the first three

months of work, and the grave dangers in embarking on any wide plan of child placement, without absolute assurance of the homes to be tried out, and the most accurate knowledge of the children to be placed, this phase of the work has been deliberately "held back" until it could be pushed energetically and safely. With the New Year special efforts were begun, looking to the wider use of foster home care.

It is also hoped that legislative amendments, this session, will mean the facilitating of many of the processes, and the solution of some of the financial difficulties, that have presented special problems in applying modern principles of child care in this field in Saint John.

The Saint John Society is fortunate in having a determined and informed Board, and a community that believes in what the Society is trying to do. These resources, with Miss Anstey's technical training and knowledge, should of themselves assure unusual progress for the organization in 1930.

Later—As we go to press, a Juvenile Court has been proclaimed for the City of Moncton.

New Brunswick Boys' Industrial Home.

Reference was made in the annual proceedings of the Council to Mr. Harry Atkinson's report on the New Brunswick Boys' Industrial Home. This report, it was remembered, was made at the request of the Premier of New Brunswick, the Hon. (Dr.) J. B. M. Baxter, and the Board of Governors of the Home. It has not been published yet.

At the time of the inquiry, the Board had received the resignation of the director of the Home. This resignation was accepted, and the Premier and Board have been considering the selection of a new "Charge d'affaires." The Council office was able to be of some assistance in this matter, and was able to make several suggestions. The appointment has been given to Mr. Howard Mandigo, of Stratford, Ontario, who will take over the Home, at an early date. Mr. Mandigo goes to Saint John, highly recommended by Mr. Owen Dawson, the successful secretary of the Shawbridge School, Quebec.

Mr. Mandigo is a fifth generation Canadian from the Eastern Townships. He was educated "across the line" in Vermont, and is a graduate of Springfield College. He went into boys' work at once, as physical director for the "Y.M.", and later joined the staff of the Vermont State School for Boys. From there he went to Shawbridge, where, for several years, he acted as assistant superintendent, during much of the rebuilding and expansion of that school. He left Shawbridge, a year or so before the retirement of Mr. Barss as superintendent, and went back into boys' work with the "Y.," later becoming general secretary at Stratford, which position he resigned a few months ago, to go into private business, but he has now been induced to return to his field of first interest.

Mr. Mandigo is young and energetic, but thoroughly experienced in the field of work to which he returns. His wife is also thoroughly trained in this same field. The job they tackle in the New Brunswick Home is one of the most difficult tasks ever offered to a Canadian social worker, but with a determined Board, and the unusual personal interest which the Premier himself is showing in the project, great achievements may be anticipated.

OTTAWA.

It will be remembered that members of the Council staff were attached to the Committee, under the direction of Mr. J. Howard T. Falk, Montreal, in charge of the survey made for the Ottawa Council of Social Agencies. The survey has not been published yet, but sections of it have been released and have caused widespread interest. These are the proposals for the reorganization of the work of the Protestant agencies caring for children. It is recommended that the oldest and largest of these, the Protestant Orphans' Home, should separate its work for aged women, entirely from that for children, and locate it in a different part of the city. This the Board has formally agreed upon. The Protestant Infants' Hospital, coming under the Hospitals Act and grant can no longer restrict its services to Protestant children alone, nor have its services been as much those of a hospital nature, as the hospital care of young infants. Its hospital work has been almost entirely dietetics, circumcisions and tonsillectomies. All serious hospitalization work for their group has been done in the children's ward of the Civic Hospital. Their care has extended to children up to twenty months of age. At this age they are transferred to the Protestant Infants' Home, and at three years of age, transferred to the Protestant Orphans' Home. The survey suggests that the hospitalization services for children in Ottawa, be energetically developed but entirely under Civic Hospital auspices or direction as a separate Childrens' wing, or even as a Childrens' Hospital. It suggests that the work with babies, toddlers, and school age group be then co-ordinated under one direction and co-operative management. It suggests that the Protestant Orphans' Home sell or demolish its large congregate building, which is in line of the Capital Beautification Scheme, and locate its plant, on the model cottage unit basis, on the four acre property owned by it, on the edge of the city, near the Civic Hospital. It suggests that these buildings be merely clearing homes, with observation home facilities, for the whole group handled, and so the working centre of administration, and private home care. It proposes that the two buildings, owned by the Infants' Hospital and Home groups might become the units for the care of the aged women, now the charge of the third group, one building to be used as an infirmary, the other as a residence. The suggestions have been received with unusual enthusiasm by many of the members of all groups concerned, and plans are being prepared for the cottage units for the Protestant Orphans' Home group, who have definitely committed themselves to the scheme, and plan to develop the project as a Children's Village.

Other proposals of the Survey, re shelter care for Childrens' Aid cases, unmarried parenthood work, the Salvation Army Childrens' Home, etc., have not yet been released.

HAMILTON.

The Council was asked early in November, 1929, to assist a special committee of the Hamilton Childrens' Aid Society, with technical advice in reference to the more adequate organization of the Society's work, and contemplated expansion of its services. Miss Elizabeth King was sent in, as field worker, to obtain detailed information, in reference to some of the salient facts in the situation. Mr. Robert E. Mills, Director of the Toronto Childrens' Aid Society, and Chairman of the Council's

Division on Child Welfare, and Miss Charlotte Whitton, the executive Secretary, have handled the plan and drafting of the report to the committee. It was formally transmitted to the Committee on January 10th, 1930, but has not been published yet. Already, certain of its recommendations have been acted upon.

SASKATOON.

The Council has agreed to provide field service to a Committee of Saskatoon citizens, in reference to a survey of the community needs in that growing city. Definite plans have not been made, yet, due to the desirability of relating this to work contemplated in Alberta, which has not yet reached a definite stage.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia continues, quietly, but with unabated energy, and that sound, practical wisdom that has always characterized the province, on a consistently expanding programme of social work.

The annual meeting learned of the start made on the construction of a Provincial Training School for the Feeble-minded at Brookdale, Truro, N.S., and of the constructive forward step taken by the appointment of a woman physician as instructor in personal hygiene, and physician-in-ordinary to the Maritime Home for Girls. Nova Scotia is the first province in Canada to sponsor such a development, while only seven schools in North America are listed as having such services.

"Brookdale."

The initial Brookdale plant will consist of one large dormitory, housing 50 pupils, and one large model barn, as the centre of the farm work. The teaching and administrative staff will be housed in remodelled buildings, at present on the property. A second large dormitory will be erected, as soon as provincial finances permit. The first buildings will be completed early in 1930.

The farm itself is only a short distance from the town of Truro, with excellent highways skirting the property on both sides.

Mr. A. J. MacKay, formerly secretary of the Childrens' Aid Society of Cape Breton, will be superintendent of the new institution.

Mothers' Allowances.

Speaking in Halifax, in December, in the by-election campaign rendered necessary by the death of the Hon. J. F. Mahoney, the Hon. E. F. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia, definitely stated that legislation providing for a system of mothers' allowances in Nova Scotia would be introduced by his government at the 1930 session of the Legislature.

The Government has also announced its decision to establish a system of Old Age Pensions and a Minimum Wage Board for Women and to make increased grants for the eradication of tuberculosis.

Juvenile Courts.

And now recent issues of the Canada Gazette carry proclamations of constructive Juvenile Court developments in that Province, the successful working out of which will have results far beyond the bound-

aries of the province by the sea. For if Nova Scotia's "circuit" Juvenile Courts prove as adaptable in old and well settled areas as the venture is proving in Manitoba, most of the Eastern provinces will likely "follow suit".

Four new district Juvenile Courts have been created (and only those familiar with the situation know the long slow process of public education that has preceded these developments in these areas). These are to cover:—

- (i) Cape Breton, the towns therein, and the city of Sydney, under H. D. Campbell, Barrister -at-law, as full time Juvenile Court Judge.
- (ii) Colchester County, and the towns therein, under Harold Putnam, K.C., as part time judge.
- (iii) Hants County, and the towns therein, under Charles Wood, as part time judge.
- (iv) King's County, and the towns therein, under H. M. Chase, K.C., as part time judge.

The salaries in all cases are being met by the provincial authority; the detention and probation services through local provisions undertaken by the municipalities, or private agencies, with the municipalities, assistance, etc.

Mr. Elliott Hudson.

Another development of interest in 1929, it will be remembered was the appointment of Mr. J. Elliott Hudson, B.A., LL.B., Barrister, of Halifax, as Probation Officer for the Juvenile Court of the City of Halifax, and as assistant to the Director of Child Welfare Judge E. H. Blois.

VANCOUVER.

Slow, but steady progress is being made in Vancouver's plans for the creation of a Council of Social Agencies, and a Community Chest in that city. A special committee is in charge of the matter, following the adoption of Mr. Howard Falk's report on the situation in that city. A full fledged Council of Social Agencies has been formed and its annual meeting is set for Feb. 28th, 1930.

Children's Aid Society.

Some measurement of the degree to which the re-organization of the Vancouver Children's Aid Society recommended by the Council Survey in 1927, has been successful, is indicated in the statistics of children in the Society's care, issued during its campaign in the autumn of 1929. The Society then had 372 children in care of whom 163 were in boarding homes, 144 in free homes, 29 in "wage" homes, 9 in other institutions, and only 27 in the Society's shelter. This is almost a complete reversal of the figures in 1927 when there were 180 children in the shelter and hardly any in boarding homes. The new building will be begun immediately. The maintenance problem has not yet been adjusted with the City of Vancouver, the city orders still issuing at \$4.00 per week, whereas maintenance costs for this group, run \$6.10 per week.

Crippled Children's Hospital.

As we go to press the new Crippled Children's Hospital in Vancouver is completing its first year of actual hospital service, though it is six years since the organization first embarked on its ambitious programme. Interim reports received indicate progress in every branch of the work, and an outlook, promising success in 1930.

Detention Home.

It has been announced that the new Detention Home for the Juvenile Court will be located on the property on Wall St., formerly occupied by the Home of the Children's Aid Society. It will be remembered that this property was sold to the City of Vancouver by the Society, after the demolition of the old Children's Home, as the Society felt that its location, environment, etc., made it unsuitable for any type of their work with children.

QUEBEC.

A Domestic Relations Court.

On December 5th, 1929, an interesting announcement was made by the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec. This was to the effect that Judge P. A. Choquette, (recently elected one of the honorary counsel of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare) had resigned from the Bench of the Court of Sessions, but had agreed to retain an office in the Court House, and to act in an advisory capacity in all cases affecting problems of juvenile delinquency. Thus Judge Choquette will preside over the hearings of juvenile cases, though not judge of a fully constituted juvenile court, as provided for in the Juvenile Delinquents Act of Canada. But only grave cases of youthful offences will now go before the Court of Sessions.

Especially will Judge Choquette be available for personal discussion and advice to parents who are worried over the incorrigibility of their children. He will also be available for private and confidential conferences, of cases of marital and domestic difficulties, especially for cases where husband and wife, contemplating legal separation, do not wish to enter their cases, finally, in the regular Court.

MONTREAL.

The Juvenile Court.

Considerable interest has been aroused in Montreal, over allegations being made in reference to the conditions prevailing in the detention quarters for the care of delinquents, especially delinquent girls. The Lions Club of Montreal have charged that girls under sixteen, brought before the Juvenile Court either as delinquents, or as girls in need of protection, are detained in a section of the Fullum street gaol, where adult women prisoners are detained. Boys, it is alleged, are detained in the reformatory, where boys already convicted are housed.

The Club also claimed that the plans of the \$200,000 Juvenile Court building recently erected had shown two Detention wings, one for boys and one for girls, but that this space was being used for other purposes. The Club passed a strongly worded resolution drawing attention to these conditions, citing the clauses of the Juvenile Delin-

quents Act, prohibiting such detention of juveniles, and calling on the Civic authorities of Montreal to provide proper detention facilities at once, and to make adequate provision for these groups in headquarters of a non-sectarian nature. The Montreal Star has come in, in a forceful editorial, backing up the stand taken by the Lions Club, and declaring that "the present state of affairs is a disgrace to the city and to the citizens. Montreal stands branded with a neglect that cannot under any circumstances be defended, and which reflects most seriously upon our sense of civic pride." Later—As we go to press a bill has been introduced providing for \$175,000 for these extra facilities.

Important Health Services in Settlement.

A somewhat unique experiment in co-operation between two social agencies serving different community needs has been inaugurated, under the auspices of Financial Federation in Montreal, as the basis of a working agreement between the Child Welfare Association of that city and University Settlement. The two agencies have worked out a scheme whereby a complete health programme will be offered to all children, up to 18 years of age, attending the Settlement. The Junior Red Cross of Asbestos, Quebec, is undertaking to equip the health clinic at the Settlement, and to contribute monthly to its maintenance. The medical and nursing service costs will be carried by Financial Federation, but will be under the direction of the Child Welfare Association.

The service will be divided into various groups. There will be a thorough health examination each week for the older boys and girls, and also a series of popular health lectures for them given with the co-operation of the McGill University authorities.

A complete health examination will also be held in the kindergarten while the nurse in charge of the demonstration, Miss Mary S. Mathewson, will visit the smaller children's homes. For the kindergarten children, where there is difficulty in establishing correct health habits such as eating and sleeping, Dr. A. B. Chandler, medical director of the Child Welfare Association, will carry on a special development clinic. Miss Flora Stewart, special development worker, and Miss Mildred Goodeve, nutritionist of the Child Welfare Association, will assist Dr. Chandler, giving special attention to individual cases. Miss Stewart will conduct group instruction for mothers of kindergarten children at the University Settlement.

For the group of school children who have lunch served to them at the settlement, there will be special physical examinations and advice will be given the mothers, most of whom work outside of their homes, or planning their budgets so as to obtain the best returns in nourishing foods for the money spent.

City Health Services.

The year just closed has seen a marked development in the public health services of the city of Montreal. In the closing days of the year, the creation of a representative Board of Health was announced along the lines of the recommendations of the Montreal Health Survey report. At the beginning of 1929, there were 20 doctors, many on part time, and 50 nurses in the city department. There are now 27 doctors, and 80 nurses attached to the child hygiene division, of whom 25 doctors and 70 nurses are full time. Working arrangements have been developed

between the School Boards and the City in reference to School Hygiene, while an innovation has been a co-operation experiment in mental Hygiene, being carried on through co-operative arrangements between the city department and the Mental Hygiene Committee.

Boys' Home—Montreal.

May 1, 1930, is the date set for the occupation of the new Boys' Home of Montreal, in Weredale Park, Westmount. It will be remembered that the old Home, which has carried on for 59 years, at 741 Mountain Street "went out" for \$300,000 last year, to provide a plant commensurate with its needs in the expansion of the city. The new home is being erected on property purchased for \$50,000, and granted tax exemption by the municipality of Westmount.

The new home is a four-story fireproof building, trimmed with artificial stone, set in the middle of grounds with ample play space, and equipped with modern ventilating and heating devices. In the "sub-basement," in addition to boiler rooms, the 'gym' and exercise rooms are located. The basement proper has the manual training room, laundry, and staff-quarters. The first floor carries the assembly hall, dining room, reception room, infirmary, and games room. Library, student staff, and class rooms are located in the mezzanine, and the upper floors are reserved for dormitories and class rooms.

WINNIPEG.

Children's Hospital.

The Children's Hospital of Winnipeg has just completed 21 years of a service, begun twenty-one years ago by Mrs. J. H. R. Bond, in a small house, near the present site. A most interesting item in the report was the constant increase in the proportion of patients' fees to total revenues, this having grown from 48% to 72% in the last five years. Income had increased nearly \$11,000 and expenditure \$8,000 in the year. Two thousand four hundred and forty-four patients had been treated, a daily average of 108.7 patients but at that children are being turned away, and the consideration of increased accommodation is an urgent problem. Northern Ontario and the Canadian West must look to the three or four comparatively small children's hospitals in the prairies for all their crippled children and sick children's work, and it is to be hoped that the response to the appeal of the Winnipeg Children's Hospital will be as wide and generous as have been its services to the suffering childhood of the northland and the prairie stretches.

Child Hygiene.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE ON WORK FOR DISABLED CHILDREN IN CANADA

At 10.30 a.m. on Saturday, November twenty-third, there met in the Conference Room, of the Dominion Department of Pensions and National Health at Ottawa, representatives of the following national

organizations, engaged or interested in work for crippled children in Canada.

The Canadian Council on Child Welfare.....	Miss Charlotte Whitton, Ottawa. Mrs. Charles Thorburn (by courtesy).
The Canadian Medical Association.....	Dr. F. W. Routley, (for Dr. T. C. Routley) Toronto.
The Canadian Red Cross Society.....	Dr. J. L. Biggar, Toronto.
The Junior Red Cross of Canada.....	Miss Jean Browne, Director, Toronto. (by courtesy).
The Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....	Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, Ottawa.
The Catholic Women's League of Canada.....	Mrs. M. J. Lyons, Ottawa.
The Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.....	Miss H. Dykeman, St. John, N.B.
The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.....	Mrs. J. M. C. Muir, 238 Bloor St. E., Toronto, (in Mrs. Muir's absence, Miss Whitton spoke for the Order).
The Kiwanis Club International.....	Mr. B. Higman, Ottawa, (for Mr. A. G. Gaul, 123 King St. E., Hamilton).
The Ontario Society for Crippled Children...	Mr. R. W. Hopper, Toronto.
Rotary Club, International.....	Mr. D. M. Wright of Stratford, Ontario was unable to attend but Mr. R. G. Cameron, Vice President, Ottawa Rotary Club and Mr. T. H. Blair, Chairman Crippled Children's Committee, Rotary Club were present, (by courtesy).
The Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children.....	Mr. A. W. Chapman, Winnipeg, was unable to attend, and no substi- tute was named.
Hospital de Ste. Justine, Montreal.....	Mme. L. G. Beaubien, 6055 Rue St. Denis, Montreal, Que., and Mme. d'Artois, Mont- real, (by courtesy.)
Federation des femmes Canadiennes Francaises.....	Mme. P. E. Marchand, Ottawa.
Provincial Department of Health, British Columbia.....	Dr. H. E. Young, Deputy Minister of Health, Victoria, B.C.

Dr. MacMurphy.

Dr. Helen MacMurphy, chief Child Welfare Division, Dominion Department of Pensions and National Health of Canada, opened the Conference, and welcomed those present, saying that at the request of a number of organizations concerned, the Deputy Minister had been glad to co-operate in arranging for the conference.

Dr. J. L. Biggar was named Chairman, and Miss Charlotte Whitton, Secretary of the Conference.

Reference was made to the convening of a similar group for a similar purpose, called together at the instance of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare in March 1927, and the minutes of which meeting were available for the members of the group present here. Reference was also made to the map showing orthopedic facilities available in Canada, which that group had asked the Dominion Department to prepare, and which, due to the Department's co-operation and the splendid work of the Hospital Division of the Canadian Medical Association, was now available for the meeting.

The meeting decided to constitute itself a conference on Crippled Children's Work in Canada, and recommend that regular conferences be convened on this subject. It was also agreed that such a conference should include representatives of all possible organizations doing this work, and that a standing Committee should be named to arrange for the next conference, and to continue the work of this conference, until that conference was called.

Informal reports were received on the work being done for crippled children by the various groups represented in the Conference.

(a) Canadian Tuberculosis Association.

Dr. Wodehouse stated that the Association itself did practically no work in this field. Much preventive work was done, of course, and much remedial work in heliotherapeutic units, etc., but that he had been surprised to find in recent statistical surveys that less than one per cent. of crippling or similar condition in children was due to tuberculosis.

(b) Dr. H. E. Young, spoke particularly in reference to the work of the solarium in British Columbia. He said also that in relation to the total volume of crippled children, tuberculosis, as a causal factor, had a very small incidence, but on the other hand, from the records of their cases he noted there was no particular excess of any one cause. The solarium was the only institution of its kind in Canada. It gave treatment, electrotherapy, and sea bathing. The climate and temperature of the Coast had been found to be exactly suitable. Operative work when necessary was done in the hospital. There were fully organized educational, occupational and vocational services. In fact, a building devoted entirely to occupational work would be erected shortly. The first patient admitted—a young girl—had been educated in the institution and was now doing all the photography. The plant consisted of two units, and a third one would likely be erected shortly for the Prairie cases. The solarium had cost \$51,000.00 but because of the very strong appeal it had made to the public it had been opened free from debt, and actually with a small surplus. Service clubs and women's organizations had given wonderful support. Endowments for cots had been

fixed at \$250.00. The Solarium had been rated as a hospital, and so came under the hospital act, and received the regular hospital grant per capita per diem. Fully paying patients were received at \$6.00 per week.

Canadian Council on Child Welfare.

Mrs. Thorburn stated that, as with all its work, the Council's activities in this field were purely educational, seeking the concentration of public opinion on the problems involved and its stimulation to definite interest and action. Of course, almost monthly, cases came to the Council's attention through people writing in, and were sent out to the proper groups for definite care. Their work had led the Council to feel that some such periodic "getting together" would be desirable for obtaining joint action on matters of common concern. The hospital map was an instance. Another point was whether by joint action it would be possible to get an arrangement with the Canadian Passenger Association, whereby special railway rates might be granted to crippled children, and those accompanying them to and from treatment facilities. A placement service could also be organized, and special arrangements made with government employment bureaus, workmen's compensation boards, etc., if there were only one clearing channel, like that afforded by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, through which to work.

Catholic Women's League.

Mrs. Lyons stated that the parish leagues did a great deal of work within their own dioceses, in locating, and paying for the treatment and similar expenses of crippled children. It would acquire a statistical return to get a measurement of the total work done in all the dioceses, but this was quite definitely part of the parish work of the League programme.

Kiwanis Club.

Mr. Higman said the Kiwanis Club concentrated on service for underprivileged children. Wherever a Rotary Club existed and was doing crippled children's work, Kiwanis co-operated. If there were no Rotary, Kiwanis was prepared to give the definite services itself.

Rotary Club.

Mr. Blair spoke particularly of the work of the Ottawa Rotary Club, where 300 cases of crippled children had been handled to date. The Club arranges to bring the children to clinics for examination and if any operative work etc., is necessary obtains the parents' consent to make arrangements for it. Only needy cases are dealt with. The Rotary Club provides the transportation and if necessary, the cost of appliances but assumes no other expenses. All medical and hospital costs are met by the municipality where the child has residence. In the recent epidemic of anterior polio myelitis in Ottawa the local committee arranged for a supply of serum from all cases, of which they had a complete record, who had been through the club. This serum was offered by 80 individuals and 21,000 C.C. of blood were collected, and

made available for treatment. Out of 182 total cases in the district, only 10 children were crippled, and there had been but three deaths. A detailed report on this work would be issued shortly by the provincial department of health. A report was also being issued by the International Society for Crippled Children.

Several members of the Conference spoke, in warm appreciation of this work done in Ottawa, and urged that it should be formally recognized by the Conference and also that a detailed description of it should be made available in popular form.

The Ontario Society for Crippled Children.

Mr. R. W. Hopper reported that the Ontario Society had organized about ten years ago. There had been many places which Rotary did not reach, and others in which various organizations generally in the work required information and direction to stimulate their work for Crippled Children. So, the Society though formerly composed of Service Clubs now had thirty-five Rotary, six Kiwanis, three Lions Clubs and three Women's Institutes, in membership all making Crippled Children's Work their major service.

It was extremely difficult to ascertain the volume of work. About 900 crippled children had had some care up to last year. This was of varying types, from merely clinics, through to finished cases. It was estimated that about \$50,000.00 had been raised from private funds and spent on this work. The Society itself was financed by a grant of \$5,000.00 per year from the Ontario Government which will be increased to \$10,000.00 this year. A voluntary assessment of fifty cents per member was also made on each Rotary per year—giving a total income of \$1,200.00 per year from twenty-eight clubs in membership.

1. The problems now emerging were transportation. There were few orthopedic centres in Canada, and none at all through Northern Ontario.

2. Hospitalization Costs—It is not always possible to use the municipal maintenance clauses of the Hospital Act and these cases must be cared for by some means.

3. Out of fifty-one counties and districts in Ontario seventeen now accept full responsibility for hospital care, seventeen accept partial, and seventeen no responsibility. With such an incomplete service the Society feels representation should be made to the provincial government now for the extension of such services.

4. It is the aim of the Ontario Society, ultimately to be able to give services throughout the Province in respect to any problem concerning a Crippled Child in Ontario. The Society issues a monthly news letter and other educational material. Its organization is not formal nor is there any formal representation. It is administered by the Chairman and Secretary, and a central executive of seventeen individual members. It aims to work in the closest possible co-operation with the medical profession.

Canadian Junior Red Cross.

Miss Jean Browne presented the following report:

Red Cross Work for Crippled Children.

In order that the relation of Red Cross to the crippled children problem may be understood, I may say that when the Junior Red Cross movement was initiated in 1920 it was realized that some definite form of service must be discovered for the school-children who became Junior members of the Society. It was not only believed that the idea of helping other children who were suffering from crippling conditions should appeal very strongly to the natural altruism of normal children, but also it was known that, outside of the large centres there were no agencies of any kind which sought out and arranged treatment for crippled children whose parents were either too poor or too ignorant to provide the required treatment themselves.

From very small beginnings in 1920 when Junior Red Cross expenditures for Crippled Children amounted to \$2,705.00, the activity has grown to very large proportions. In all, 6,399 Crippled Children or disabled Canadian Children had received treatment under Junior Red Cross auspices up to December, 1928. The cost which has very largely been met by the voluntary contributions of the Juniors themselves has totalled slightly over half a million dollars.

These cases include a variety of disabilities which may be summarized under the following general headings:—orthopedic, other surgical and medical conditions, convalescence from orthopedic and other conditions, eye defects, diseased tonsils and adenoids, dental cases.

The classification of the 825 cases treated last year was as follows:

Orthopedic.....	371
Other surgical and medical conditions	163
Convalescence from orthopedic and other conditions..	77
Diseased tonsils and adenoids.....	102
Eye defects.....	100
Dental cases.....	20
Total.....	825

The arrangements are simple. In each of the nine provinces the Red Cross maintains from its general funds an organizer of Junior Red Cross Crippled Children's Fund. Every Junior member, of whom there were last year approximately 197,317, and every teacher who acts as director of a Junior Branch, of whom there were 6,568 last year, knows that treatment can be secured through the Junior Red Cross for a crippled or disabled child whose parents are unable to provide it. They know that the Provincial Organizer will make the necessary arrangements for the case as soon as it is reported. In addition to this many official and voluntary agencies possess the same knowledge. Consequently, there are thousands of people, among whom Public Health Nurses might be specially mentioned, in all parts of each province of Canada, who are acting as investigators, unofficial it is true, for the Red Cross in discovering and reporting cases of crippled children who are not obtaining the treatment they need and whose parents cannot provide it for them.

In seven of the nine provinces hospitalisation is arranged for in the existing special or general hospitals. In Alberta and Saskatchewan the Red Cross has established Junior Red Cross Crippled Children's Hospitals. These are situated in Edmonton, Calgary and Regina and are the only hospitals established specifically for Crippled Children in these

provinces. The contributions of the Juniors are not sufficient to pay their costs, the balance being made up from the general funds of the Society. In the other provinces, though no requests for treatment have been refused, the contributions from the Juniors have been sufficient to meet the cost of the treatment provided.

Women's Institutes.

Miss Dykeman reported that the local Women's Institutes across Canada do a great amount of Crippled Children's work, though not primarily organized for this activity. In British Columbia they were largely responsible for the erection of the Solarium. In Alberta they refer cases to the Junior Red Cross and also contribute to needy cases themselves. In Manitoba they help in the distribution of Christmas Seals, part of the proceeds of which go to work with T. B. contact cases. In Ontario they work in close co-operation with the Ontario Society for Crippled Children. In Quebec, English speaking cases are referred to the Shriners' or Children's Memorial Hospital. In the Maritimes there is no organized activity in this field. Speaking for the Institutes, they would welcome such a clearing house as this committee, to give leadership and stimulation to this work.

Two points, she ventured to raise from her own experience, first that very fine publicity had been obtained in some of their health work in New Brunswick by having former T. B. patients write articles on treatment and cure. Could this be done with the children?

Secondly, she had found that in her province the voluntary agencies did not realize how much assistance in hospitalization could be obtained from the public authorities, e.g., the Poor Commissioners if the case were presented to them, as definitely requiring this service.

Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire.

Miss Whitton reported in the absence of Mrs. J. M. C. Muir, National Child Welfare Convener. Like the Women's Institutes, the Daughters of the Empire did their work through primary chapters, and did a tremendous amount of this work, though it did not fall within the purposes of their charter. In some districts in Ontario, they had financed surveys, in scores of cases in Canada they provided treatment themselves or in co-operation with other agencies. In British Columbia, with the Women's Institutes they had practically provided the Solarium, and in Vancouver they were now giving generously to the provision of a Crippled Children's Hospital. The Order's work on behalf of children suffering from or exposed to tuberculosis was known throughout Canada, e.g. the Preventoria in Toronto and Saskatchewan were practically their creation.

Ste. Justine Hospital, Montreal.

Mme. Beaubien stated that Ste. Justine had 320 beds for children's cases of which 90 were surgical and 25 orthopedic. The school accommodated 95 convalescent patients and cost \$15,000.00 per annum, towards which the Roman Catholic School Commission provided \$5,000.00. Two thirds of the maintenance costs of the hospital came from payments under the Hospital Act, but everything else came from fees or private charity for free and semi-free patients.

Ontario Hospital Association.

Dr. F. W. Routley stressed the essential part played in any constructive programme by the general hospitals of the province, nearly all of which had been built and financed largely by private philanthropy. The general hospital in a large centre received indigent cases from outside municipalities and could not collect more than \$1.75 per day for this care from them, and 60 cents from the province, whereas the actual cost of care ran about \$5.00 per day, including hospital carrying charges.

Consequently private charity in the hospital centres, or the municipalities operating the hospitals had to meet a difference of about \$2.65 per day on indigent patients. It was highly desirable that the interest and support of private philanthropy should continue but it should not be penalized by such a high portion of the charges for the indigent sick. With crippled children, the amount contributed from private charity was unusually high. "Drifters" and new settlers also fell back on the same funds. It should be stressed that the current cost of indigent hospital care should come from public funds.

In reference to what had been said about the negligibly small amount of crippling due to tuberculosis, this was correct but conditions from this cause provided our lengthiest and costliest treatment problems. While the percentage of cases due to tuberculosis was small, it would be found that these absorbed altogether a major proportion of hospitalization time and costs.

Definition of Group covered by Conference.

On a question from the chair it was agreed that the conference interests should be described as centering about the child suffering from any type of orthopedic defect.

Next Meeting.

It was agreed that another conference should be convened within the year, in accordance with the terms of the Resolution passed previously.

The Conference interests were placed in the hands of the following Committee:—

R. W. Hopper, Ontario Society for Crippled Children.

Jean Browne, Junior Red Cross.

Miss H. Dykeman, Women's Institutes.

Mme. Beaubien, Ste. Justine Hospital.

Dr. F. W. Routley, Ontario Hospital Association, and a representative to be named by the Canadian Medical Association with the Chairman and the Secretary.

Date of Meeting.

The date was left to the Committee with some expressions of preference for an autumn meeting in 1930.

Agenda—Next meeting.

The following six points were suggested by the Chair as items on which the Conference should obtain information for the next meeting.

1. The number of Crippled Children actually being given treatment across Canada in any given month of one year, and the percentage of these whose condition was due to tuberculosis.
 2. A report on Placement Organization, and Occupational Possibilities.
 3. Standardization of Treatment Costs for Crippled Children;
 - (a) Surgical Fees.
 - (b) Hospital Fees.
 4. Standardization of Transportation Costs.
 5. Standardization of Appliances Costs.
 6. Extent of Assistance possible through Municipal statutory relief, and question of recovery of costs from patient.
- To these, Dr. Wodehouse suggested adding.
7. The compilation of a registry of all known cases of crippled children treated, brought under observation or definitely registered, as needing care.

VOLUNTARY HEALTH AGENCIES CONFERENCE, 1929.

On Thursday, November 28th, 1929, fourteen national voluntary organizations in the Public Health Field met in conference at Ottawa, at the invitation of the Hon. (Dr.) J. H. King. The conference was convened to discuss ways and means by which the best concerted effort could be made to obtain those objectives which each agency had as its work and purpose, and also those which all the agencies held in common. The conclusions reached at adjournment were largely along the lines indicated by the Minister of Pensions and National Health in his address to the Conference at its opening session.

Dr. King, in his address, outlined the degree to which the Canadian Public was indebted to the organizations represented in the Conference for the high standard of public health education in the Dominion, for much of its health legislation, and for a large measure of the actual services in this field. He stated that it was not so much over-lapping that was in itself dangerous or undesirable, as the lack of co-operation and understanding in programmes and in carrying them out.

The Conference revealed that over-lapping among these agencies was not nearly as widespread or serious as had been thought, and could be met by co-operative effort. In fact, it was agreed that in some instances such as the dissemination of health knowledge, considerable benefit was to be derived from a constant reiteration of the sound facts of health teaching.

The reports on the work of the different organizations indicated that practically any need that might arise for national effort in the field of public health, in Canada, could now be met by the extension or adaptation of existing agencies.

The six resolutions with which the Conference closed indicated the degree to which those charged with the responsibility of leadership in voluntary health effort in Canada were willing to co-operate in giving effect to their programmes. These resolutions read:—

1. That the members of this Conference express their appreciation to the Honourable, the Minister of Pensions and National Health, to the Deputy Minister and to the staff of the Department in convening this meeting, for the courtesy and personal interest they had shown, which had made this meeting a success and inspiration to all attending it.
2. That this meeting respectfully suggest the Department of Pensions and National Health undertake a tabulated statement of all activities of the organizations here represented as submitted to this Conference, and transmit the same to all organizations represented here.
3. That this meeting respectfully suggest to the Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health that the Department make available to the several organizations, represented here, multi-graphed copies of the proceedings of the meeting and of the reports tabled, and in the discretion of the Deputy Minister, of such further documents, including constitution, by-laws and annual reports as each organization may care to deposit with the Department.
4. That whereas this conference has been of distinct value to all the participating organizations, we respectfully suggest that the Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health of Canada re-convene the Conference at such time as he sees fit, and, further, that he invite the attendance of such other national agencies as he deems wise.
5. That this Conference recommend that the representatives of each organization participating in this meeting, suggest to their respective boards that each organization study the tabulation of the activities of all the organizations represented here, and that each organization come to the next Conference prepared to give the question of sympathetic co-operation and active support to all the other organizations, their serious consideration.
6. That this Conference recommend to all the organizations represented therein, that no new type of work in the health field be undertaken by any participating organization prior to the meeting of the next Conference, or failing that, without reference to the Deputy Minister of Health for Canada.

The fact that the organizations participating in the Conference represent among them a total annual expenditure of \$2,000,000 on health and nursing services in Canada, indicates, in some degree, how far reaching and effective the agreement of co-operation decided upon will ultimately prove.

PASTEURIZATION IS PRECAUTION, PROTECTION, PREVENTION.

A paper on the pasteurization of milk, written by Miss Helen G. Campbell, of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has been issued in mimeographed form. In it she encourages not only an increased use of milk but stresses the necessity

for careful control and for stimulating a sense of responsibility on the part of the public as to the quality of milk demanded and the care given it in the home.

What Is Pasteurized Milk?

Milk held at 145° F. for 30 minutes and cooled quickly to below 50° F. is properly pasteurized milk. Miss Campbell's pamphlet illustrates in a simple way, by indicating on the two sides of a sketch of a thermometer, the exact time, and temperature at which various germs "succumb" in the pasteurizing process.

Pasteurization Is Justified.

The fact that pasteurization destroys so many disease producing germs (e.g., tuberculosis, typhoid, diphtheria, sore throat etc.), and that an epidemic has never been traced to properly pasteurized milk, justifies the ideal of pasteurization for all market milk.

Though Miss Campbell does not include it, the simultaneous downward trend of the death rate from gastro-enteritis with the increase in the pasteurization of the milk supply, is very significant.

Not Pasteurization Alone.

Miss Campbell quite properly points out that dirty milk is not made clean by pasteurization. Inspection plus education is necessary to insure cleanliness and the proper handling of milk at its source.

When we consider the number of farms from which milk is shipped to the city, we realize that inspection alone will not solve the problem of a safe milk supply. The modern dairies keep the content and the condition of the milk up to the standard by regular testing and inspecting. These activities of the distributors help to educate and stimulate the farmer to a sense of responsibility and are a large factor in improving the conditions on the farm. To keep the personnel, procedure and equipment of the distributing plants up to date, the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health and the financial support of his community in this work, cannot be too strongly urged.

The words—"Cool, Clean and Covered"—which are the key words in the dairy industry, are of just as much importance to the house-wife as to the producer and to the distributor. The duty of protecting it against recontamination is hers and it commences when the milk is delivered at her doorstep.

Nutritive Value Is Not Destroyed.

Scientific findings prove that heating milk to the temperature (145° F.) required for efficient pasteurization does not destroy its food value, nor does it render it more difficult to digest. It is true that the one vitamine, C, may be impaired or possibly destroyed. As fruit and vegetables, orange and tomato juices are also important sources of this vitamine, the deficiency can easily be supplied in the diet. As a precautionary measure, many physicians advise the addition of one of these juices to the diet of even the nursing child.

Canadian Council Urges Pasteurization.

Miss Campbell refers to a resolution passed by the National Dairy Council, an organization made up of representatives from all branches of the trade, urging that all milk for sale in cities and towns be pasteurized.

Reference is also made to the following resolution passed by the Canadian Council on Child Welfare:

"Whereas it has been established that pasteurization of milk reduces the diarrhoeal diseases of infants, is most effective in controlling epidemics of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, septic sore throat and other like communicable diseases of human origin, is an effective guard against the dissemination of bovine tuberculosis and is, in addition, the simplest, cheapest, least objectionable and most trustworthy method of rendering milk safe that is known at present, therefore be it resolved that the executive of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare strongly endorses all efforts of health or welfare organizations directed toward the pasteurization of the community milk supply."

BREAST-FEEDING CONTINUES TO DECLINE.

With the evidence of the much greater chance at survival of the breastfed baby so overwhelming as to defy argument, and with every public health agency in Canada doing its utmost to bring a realization of this fact home to the mothers of the Dominion, it is discouraging to have to admit that recent studies indicate even further decreases in the number of mothers who feed their babies in the natural way. The latest evidence of this comes from Dr. A. B. Chandler, who recently gave out the results of a special study of this subject, conducted among its various health centres by the Child Welfare Association of Montreal, of which he is medical director.

The conclusions reached by the study are summed up as follows: (1) Modern life with its housing conditions (apartment dwelling), its fast pace and the training of the rising generation is not conducive to mothers nursing babies. (2) There is more artificial feeding outside the health centers than there is in them amongst mothers of the same class. (3) Lack of health of the mothers seems to be a very important factor in their inability to nurse. (4) A large proportion of the weaning before the right age is due to the fact that the mothers give their babies other feedings as well, while they are still nursing them. (5) The work of the pediatricist in the maternity hospital must include not only care of the child but also the education of the mother in nursing her baby. (6) The training of medical students and pediatricists must include more attention to the nursing of babies by mothers.

More babies are being artificially fed than was the case 10 years ago, the investigations prove.

With the rise of the small apartment, life in a crowded section where neighbors must be considered, is not conducive to a mother nursing her baby. At all cost the baby must be kept from crying, and it is apparently easier to do this when bottle feeding is employed.

Figures obtained from a survey made in Toronto in 1917 were compared with those of a similar survey made in Montreal last year, and show a very slight advantage in the case of Montreal regarding the nursing of babies by their mothers. Only 46 percent of the infants were weaned at the proper time, 7 per cent being weaned because the mother was employed. In 16 per cent of the weaning of babies too early, illness of the mother was the reason. Only 48 per cent of the babies were nursed to the age of six months, it was found, and only 46 per cent were nursed until the proper time of weaning generally conceded to be between the eighth and ninth month.

THE CRIPPLED CHILD.

The first world conference on the problem of the cripple met, under the auspices of the World Federation of Education Associations, at Geneva, Switzerland, August, 1929. The Conference was composed of delegates from Great Britain, Sweden, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Spain, Switzerland, Canada and the United States.

A bulletin published by the International Society for Crippled Children, Inc., Elyria, Ohio, enumerates the resolutions adopted by the delegates. The following is a brief summary of the most important:

- A.—(1) Every cripple has the right to expect of his country physical, mental and social equality.
- (2) Assistance to cripples is an economic social responsibility.
- (3) That since there is a lack of accurate information as to the number of cripples in many countries, adequate surveys should be made in these countries, that intelligent, comprehensive action may be taken; that in all countries where such legislation does not now exist laws be enacted making it compulsory upon the part of physicians, surgeons, midwives, nurses, and teachers to report crippling conditions to the proper authorities.
- (4) That Universities throughout the world be urged to create courses, where they do not now exist, for the training of a larger number of orthopedic surgeons, nurses and teachers, to provide for compulsory examinations therein, and to establish, where not at present existing, Chairs in Orthopedics.
- (5) That all efforts in the furtherance of the education and vocational training and placement of the crippled should be encouraged and assisted in every possible way.
- (6) That responsibility must extend to preventive work, and the eradication ultimately of crippledom.

B.—That the delegation should join in an earnest appeal to the League of Nations that the enumeration, treatment, care, education and vocational training and placement of the crippled, also the prevention of the causes of crippling conditions among children, be made subjects of investigation, study, report and recommendation at the earliest time possible; and that the League of Nations be requested to establish a

Department in the Secretariat of the League for the accomplishment of these purposes.

The proceedings and results of the World Conference on the Problem of the Cripple are fully described in a 20-page supplement to "The Cripple" for October, 1929, published in England. There are also short articles on the Conference in the October mid-monthly issue of the Survey, and in the December number of the Crippled Child.

CONFERENCE ON CRIPPLED CHILDREN TORONTO—MARCH, 1930.

The International Society for Crippled Children, Inc., will hold its ninth annual convention, March 17, 18, and 19, 1930, at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario. The theme of the conference will be "Bridging the Gap." Some of the outstanding speakers from the United States will be: Charles Scott Berry, Ph.D., Professor of the Psychology of Education, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Mr. John A. Kratz, Chief, Federal Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, Washington, D.C.; Mr. Joseph G. Buch, Chairman, New Jersey State Commission for Crippled Children, Trenton, N.J.; and Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York State. The Canadian speakers will be: Miss Jean Browne, Director, Canadian Junior Red Cross, Toronto; F. S. Burke, M.D., Dominion Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa; Mr. Robert L. Stratton, President of the Ontario Society for Crippled Children, London, Ontario; H. E. Young, M.D., Provincial Health Officer of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.; Miss Charlotte Whitton, M.A., Executive Secretary, Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare, Ottawa; and Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario. One of the most interesting sessions will be that on vocational rehabilitation.

The Railway Companies have granted the regular convention rate equal to one and one-half the one way rate for the return trip to and from Toronto. To obtain this rate one must have a special certificate which may be obtained from Sidney B. McMichael, Chairman, Toronto Committee, 92 Adelaide St., W., Toronto.

SPECIAL REPORT ON CONTRIBUTORY CAUSES OF DEATH.

A monumental piece of work is represented in this 1929 publication of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics dealing with the mortality statistics for the year 1926. Students in the field of medical research will agree with the conclusions of the preface that such an extensive undertaking can only be issued at intervals of five years. The report searches out the contributory causes of death, cited on the medical certificates in addition to what is given as a primary cause of death. This painstaking inquiry "corrects" as it were the relative mortality from various causes, which would otherwise be lost, when only the primary cause of death is included in calculation.

The publication is not one of general popular interest, but is invaluable for the student of morbidity and mortality trends.

HEALTH INSURANCE.

J. H. MACDERMOT, M.D.

The Canadian Medical Association is to be congratulated upon its enterprise in rendering available in neat reprint form, Dr. MacDermot's thoughtful study, which originally appeared in the Association's Journal. The thesis of the paper is that "Health insurance will come, whether we, as a profession, like it or not." From that point, Dr. MacDermott develops the problem facing his profession, namely "ensuring that it (i.e., health insurance) will come in the right manner." The position of the profession, Dr. MacDermot takes it, should be to "support and help implement any wisely designed measure calculated to improve social conditions, to lessen sickness, and to prevent disease." And he argues, the profession should be sufficiently well informed to advise legislative bodies what the elements of a wisely designed measure should be. From this beginning Dr. MacDermot carefully examines all the angles of the present situation—the demand for health insurance, the British scheme, the essentials of a system, the voluntary and compulsory phase of the proposal, the costs, and the duty of the profession. For a scholarly, restrained, and openminded treatment of a controversial subject, the reader is commended to this little compendium, which is alike a credit to the writer, and to his profession for its courageous treatment of a subject so vital to that profession.

JUNIOR RED CROSS.

Our attention is directed this month to the Junior Red Cross—"A world-wide organization co-ordinating the efforts of 11,000,000 children in 41 nations,"—through a tiny bulletin received at the office. The bulletin briefly outlines the work and aims of the Junior Red Cross and sets forth the principles of organization. Though primarily intended for the use of teachers in organizing "Juniors" the pamphlet is of general interest. This publication may be obtained from the Toronto Headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

"THE WATERLOO PLAN."

The Ontario Equitable Life Insurance Co., with head office at Waterloo, Ontario, has initiated a unique service in that community by offering a free medical examination to every child from three to fifteen years of age. The system has been organized with the co-operation of the district medical men, and the local Victorian Order of Nurses, in whose headquarters examinations are made. Confidential reports of each examination are given to the parent, with the recommendation that care be sought, whenever necessary, from the family physician. The examinations are by special appointment, and are available four afternoons a week throughout the year.

A.P.M.—INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

A National Health publication, entitled "Keep him well," prepared by Helen MacMurchy, M.D., Chief, Child Welfare Division, Depart-

ment of Pensions and National Health, outlines clearly the symptoms of infantile paralysis, or anterior poliomyelitis, and explains how children may be protected from this dread disease.

This practical booklet may be obtained from the

Deputy Minister, Department of Pensions and National Health,
Elgin Building,
Ottawa.

RICKETS.

National Health Publication No. 43, obtainable from the above address, which tells how to keep the baby well and strong, and to prevent rickets, should also be in the possession of all Canadian mothers of small children.

Child Protection and Care.

THE WINNIPEG CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Winnipeg Society is one of the largest private child caring agencies from the Laurentian Shield to the Pacific Coast. Yet the actual volume of its work is increased many times by the variety of problems with which it deals. No less than 48.64 % of the children referred to the Society in the past year were from non-English speaking families, while 44.67% of 338 families referred to the Society themselves were non-English speaking. No less than 29 nationalities are represented among this non-English speaking group. Central Europeans contributed 29% of the cases, English 20%, Canadian 16%, Scotch 9%, Irish 4%, French 6%, German 6% and the balance were distributed over other groups.

In the thirty-one years of the Society's operations 1928-9 was outstandingly heavy, no less than 108,714 days' care and maintenance being provided, practically 20% more (19221 days) than in any previous year. In the last ten years, the Society reports an increase of 345% in demands upon its services. The general secretary, Mr. W. A. Weston in his report, makes a stirring appeal to all who are interested in the Society, to give some time and effort in the next decade to the study of dealing with "increased demands, out of all proportion daily—in some other way—instead of continuing to increase our facilities to take care of the ever increasing situation." The changed conditions of ordinary life and the lack of parental responsibility, together with the degrading and demoralizing surroundings in which many of the people reside are the contributing factors, which Mr. Weston says must be attacked in getting at the basic supply of problems pressing at the Society's doors.

The year began with 250 families in which 687 children under 18 years of age were under the Society's supervision. Wards of the Society in foster homes, etc., numbered 382. This with 33 children in the shelter, and 241 children boarded in other institutions and private boarding homes brought the whole group of children under care to 1,343, at the beginning of the year. New complaints involved 950 children in

338 families, while 87 children were replaced in foster homes, situations etc., or transferred from one agency to another, from institution to boarding home, etc. Thus altogether with old and new cases the Society's services extended to 2,380 children during the year.

Yet of the total volume handled "arising out of current year's complaints" service was given to 1,353 or 82.6% without removal from their own parents. Another 17.3% were removed pending adjustment of the complaint. Of this latter group 51.4% were brought before court but the other 48.6% of cases were adjusted through conference, etc., with other organizations and agencies. Desertion by either or both parents, often desertion by the father and the death of the mother was the largest single cause in the group of cases taken to Court. Children living with vicious and undesirable persons contributed the other largest group under this head.

In addition to the group of 146 children brought before the Court out of this year's volume, 101 temporary wards were carried forward. Out of this total of 247 children, 80 were made permanent wards of the Society, 10 were committed to the Director of Child Welfare for the province, and 80 made temporary wards of the Society; 77 were returned to their own homes under the Society's supervision.

In addition to the field and protective work of the Society, of course shelter care must be given to all cases handled by the Society, pending their adjustment. In the volume of 2,380 children dealt with, care for varying periods was given to a total of 645 children during the year. The Society started the year with 274 children in care; 44 in the Shelter, 144 in other institutions and 86 in private boarding homes. During the year 371 new admissions to care were made. Of these two groups, 351 were discharged during the year, leaving 294 children in actual care at the close of the year. The average day's stay of each child during the year, exclusive of hospital care, was 168.5 days. When it is remembered that this average is struck over the total, including numbers of unplaceable children in care in institutions and private homes, the short temporary stay of the average normal child is much less, and reflects most creditably on the Society. The average number of children daily under care was 297.85.

Maintenance and care of this large group cost the Society \$99,417.57, of which \$60,570.85 came from maintenance payments from province, municipalities, etc., and \$38,846.72 for non-wards or non-pay ward cases from private philanthropy. The maintenance payments, on court order, from the City of Winnipeg totalled \$40,317.65, and are paid by Court order on the basis of the "reasonable cost" prescribed in the Act.

Complete medical examination is made on admission of a child to care, and weekly thereafter, with provision for remedial work of whatever nature required.

Child Placing Division.

This year the Society has reviewed its work with its wards. In its 30 years of operation it has had 1,395 permanent wards. Of these 479 have reached their minority and are beyond the Society's control; 133 have married and 111 died. One hundred and thirteen have been released by absolute adoption and 18 by Order-in-Council; 13 have been transferred to the Provincial government and 1 to another Society.

With the 80 wards committed to the Society's care, permanently in the past year, the Society had in its care 527 legal wards. Of these 262 were in foster homes, 16 in "work" homes with school privileges; 61 in situations on contract or agreement (older children); 10 in special institutions; 163 in shelter, boarding homes, and other institutions, nearly all of whom will be available for placement in foster homes, and three with relatives. Twelve wards have been lost sight of, due to moving of foster parents, etc. Of 446 children made temporary wards of the Society, 377 have since been discharged or made permanent, leaving 69 in care.

Of applications received for children during the year the Society found on investigation it could approve of only 49.42%, with 9% still under consideration. These totals are, in themselves, eloquent condemnations of the placement by mail system, and like casual transfers of child life.

The total budget of the Winnipeg Society now amounts to \$127,634.53. Of this 4.11% comes from the provincial government; 51.3% from maintenance payments, and 44.58% from voluntary funds. There is no doubt, therefore, that the Winnipeg Society is conforming fully with the intent and purpose of a Children's Aid Society under its incorporation, carrying on a great public service in a happy combination of private philanthropy and public responsibility for ward cases. The staff of the Society has now grown to 25, for Mr. Weston in his report definitely states that he will not "substitute poor work for efficient service among children" no matter how difficult it is to meet the increasing needs. An analytical table closing the report shows the division of the Society's expenditure.

Maintenance care for 645 children	\$99,595.54
Child Protection Department—giving service to 1,353 children in their own homes.....	11,547.47
Home Finding and Foster Homes—Supervision of 382 children in foster homes, boarding homes, etc.....	7,017.77
Office and General Administration.....	4,709.88
Finance and Publicity.....	4,763.87

Thus the Society closes another year of splendid achievement, earning for it, in standard, as in size the position it enjoys, with the Toronto Children's Aid Society, as one of the two greatest Children's Aid groups in the Dominion.

Three problems stand out, in the work of the Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg. First, the large number of feeble-minded children in care, due to the absence of provincial facilities for shelter. The province is paying their maintenance, but the arrangement is admittedly a make-shift. The care of permanently dependent handicapped children is a public liability both as to cost and shelter and does not logically fall within the responsibility of a Children's Aid Society.

Another obvious problem for the Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg is the care of the child born out of wedlock. There is no social agency in Winnipeg providing case work for the unmarried mother and her child, or assuming responsibility for service to the baby born out of wedlock, whose mother requires assistance. In the absence of such a service the private maternity home flourishes, surrenders and early adoptions abound. There is perhaps no single greater social need in the city of

Winnipeg at the present time than a case-work bureau, giving in this field, service similar to that so signally provided by the Infants' Home in Toronto, and the Women's Directory in Montreal. Logically, in the present Winnipeg arrangements whereby the Children's Bureau is located under Children's Aid Society supervision, this service should be created there. Both the Children's Aid Society and the provincial government gave practical assurance of their desire to facilitate its establishment but the project was defeated by the inability of the Federated Budget Board to see its way clear to provide the apportionment necessary for boarding home care.

The third great need in Winnipeg is for a private family welfare agency, rendering in the family welfare field, the same broad type of service as the children's aid society gives in the child welfare field. The number of purely family cases, involving children handled annually by the Society is some index to the volume of family welfare problems in the community that cannot but drift to the point where break-up is inevitable in the absence of the service which the family bureau gives.

It is therefore not only the degree of efficiency to which its services have been brought, but its splendid achievements in the absence of three such essentially related services in the community that particularly commend the Winnipeg Society's work in 1929.

THE TORONTO CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Peculiarly enough, the report of the Toronto Children's Aid Society, and the Canadian Society next to it in size and resources,—the Winnipeg Society—open on the same note—the incredible conditions from which children are found to be suffering, even in the best served centres of population in Canada and the undoubted services which are brought to them by organized social effort.

Eleven hundred and forty-nine cases were handled in giving service to 2,321 children in the city of Toronto in the year just closed.

Child Need.

"If words were at our command," states the Director "to conjure up a vision of even a small part of the inhumanity of which man is shown to be capable by the figures—of but a little of the misery and degradation to which helpless children are subjected in the midst of this Christian civilization of ours—the matter of fact details of this report would become a trumpet-tongued challenge far more compelling than that which called to service and sacrifice the crusaders of old. If at the same time one could quicken into living images the deeds of friendliness, human sympathy, and service on the part of our citizens that are only hinted at by the statistics, it would be a further challenge and inspiration. If above all else in the report we could visualize for you just a little of the happiness that has been brought to little people by the work recorded—of the pleasure that has ousted pain—of the self respect that has supplanted degradation—and of the sense of accomplishment that has displaced frustration and inevitable defeat—your hearts would be made to glow and your interest would be stirred as they have never been before."

The cases handled covered the whole gamut of social problems. The report continues: "While one is shocked by the realization that in

"Toronto the Good" in this enlightened day and generation there could be thirty-one cases of physical cruelty to children and 181 cases of gross physical neglect, one is struck by the fact that these are less than one-fifth of the cases requiring the protection of the Children's Aid Society. The number and variety of even more menacing factors cannot but provide grounds for grave consideration to those who have at heart the welfare of our youth, and who are concerned for the standards and ideals of the next generation. Serious moral neglect was recorded in 102 cases; violation of chastity in nine cases; and venereal disease in twenty-one. Illegitimacy was a factor in 280 cases, and desertion in 132. Separation of the parents is significant in 300 cases and divorce in four. Drunkenness appears 118 times as an outstanding factor. Feeble-mindedness is definitely recognized as a serious factor in 50 cases, and insanity in twelve." In only 9 cases were the children full orphans.

The statistics of care given to this "town" of children handled by the Society are at the same time a justification and a triumph for the application of sound case-work methods to the problems of children in need. Though 1,149 cases were handled, involving 2,321 children, it was necessary finally to remove only 104 children from their own homes—54 temporarily and 50 permanently. The strengthening of the family work staff has made possible more intensive family work, and so less commitments to care.

Distribution of Cases.

The year began with 1,179 children in care, and closed with 1,167, in itself a great credit to any agency that can handle 1,315 admissions and 1,327 discharges on such a volume of care. Altogether 421,166 days' care was given to children by the Society, but at the close of the year, there were only 25 children, two of whom were older girls, in the Shelter. There were 101 children (including babies under the Infants Home) in other institutions. Private family boarding homes were giving normal community life to 342 children, while no less than 699 children were living in free foster homes, where no board was paid, but various services and incidentals supplied by the Society. When public or private contributors criticise the cost of maintenance and social services provided by children's agencies of high standard (like the Toronto, Hamilton, Vancouver, Halifax, etc., Societies) it is well to stress the comparative group of children whom it is generally found, will be in the care of these Societies in family homes, at no cost whatever to public funds.

Of the 1,167 children on the Society's records at the close of the year 922 were its own wards, 162 wards of other Societies, whom it was supervising in Toronto, 119 non-wards under its care for various reasons, and 218 non-ward cases of children, under supervision with adopting parents, during the probationary period required by the Act.

Child Placing.

The volume of work done by the Child Placing Department is almost incredible when one realizes that 785 children altogether had to be "eased into" homes last year, and practically 1,000 children were under supervision, that in the boarding homes being of intensive nature. This latter group were visited on an average of once every 12 days last year. The mere clothing of 342 children in boarding homes involves

an enormous expenditure of effort and thousands of dollars in cash annually.

Due to the splendid organization which the Society has built up especially its flexible boarding home arrangements and the co-operation it enjoys with other agencies, 462 children were cared for in the Shelter last year, with an average stay of only 17 days. Consequently the Shelter is really becoming almost entirely a "receiving home," and for this reason, it was found unnecessary this year to maintain a special summer camp for the Shelter population.

Health.

The health services of this whole community of children are now definitely the responsibility of a woman physician on the staff, who handles not only the complete medical service of the Shelter, but the health services, clinics, etc., of the children in family homes. The children in the boarding homes also come in twice a year, for a complete medical examination. Children on adoption probation are given a complete final examination and a Wasserman before absolute papers are issued.

Psychological Services.

The Toronto Society also has on its staffs in the child placing department, a full time psychologist with social work training, and it is in the record of this phase of the work that some of the most significant facts found in the 1929 report occur. Perhaps the report can best speak for itself. "The one common purpose is to learn more about the child. This information is gleaned from the actual test performance, from informal conversation with the child himself and from the foster mother's detailed report regarding his behaviour in the home. The knowledge thus gained forms a basis for intelligent home and school placement, and is of assistance in dealing with conduct and personality disorders exhibited in the foster home.

Intellectual Differences.

"The intelligence quotient does provide us with one basic fact since the mental equipment of the child remains relatively constant throughout life. Other abnormalities may be adjusted or lost sight of, but the degree of mental ability must always be a factor. Of the 335 children examined during the year practically 20 per cent. were below dull normal intelligence, i.e., with an intelligence quotient below 80. This includes both definite mental defect and borderline deficiency. When the children are classified according to type of foster home interesting differences appear. Of the Society's wards cared for in boarding homes 33 per cent. were below dull normal intelligence, but 17 per cent. of non-wards boarding, 18 per cent. of wards in free homes and 8 per cent of the non-wards in adoption probation homes were rated as below dull normal intelligence. These figures are of significance only in comparison with those pertaining to a representative group of children. Approximately 6 per cent. of an average population would be classified as definitely feeble-minded or of borderline deficiency. Therefore, even in our most favoured groups we are working with a greater proportion of mental defect than occurs in the general population."

Yet in spite of these facts the Society is able to show that 40 to 50 per cent of those children who have received intensive prolonged foster home care, during the year, show a definite improvement towards the end of the year in respect to habit behaviour and personality difficulties.

Costs.

The staff of the Toronto Society now numbers 35 members, and the annual budget totals \$180,131.38, of which \$109,441.21 comes in maintenance or fees, \$97,182.69 of which is from the city of Toronto, on the per diem per capita cost of children cared for and private philanthropy, Federation and private donations contributed \$50,724.49. When it is remembered that this investment meant assurance that the lives of 2,321 little children that would otherwise have "gang aglie" were rescued, served and preserved for humanity and the state—all at an average cost of less than \$82.00 for the year,—it may not be vanity to claim that a very high order of statesmanlike achievement characterizes modern, scientific social work.

Acknowledgments.

The Toronto Childrens' Aid Society, in its own service, has been making a remarkable contribution to Canadian social work, in recent years. Its directors cannot but realize this, but what they may not realize is, that their contribution has been even larger and wider than the magnificent work recorded in their own agency. With remarkable broad mindedness, and an equal generosity, they have made the services of their director available for counsel and advice, whenever the call has been made upon them. And Mr. Mills himself has been equally generous in crowding into his already heavy duties, advisory services for agencies in all parts of Canada. Because his directors have been willing, and he has been ready, the Canadian Council on Child Welfare has been able to offer, through him, as its chairman in this field, exceptional experience and unusual technical knowledge to child caring agencies, and governmental divisions in all parts of Canada. The Toronto Childrens' Aid Society cannot but be regarded as a local agency, that has made a truly outstanding national contribution to improved methods and standards of child care and protection in the Dominion.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL CHILDREN'S AID—TORONTO.

The Saint Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society began its work in Toronto 34 years ago, and has since been steadily growing and improving its policies and methods.

The Society started the year 1928 with 206 children in care. At the end of the year there were 225 children in care, 76 being paid for and 149 in free foster homes. Eight children were made permanent wards, and 36 temporary wards. Of 40 children discharged from the Society during the year 14 were legally adopted, and 6 returned to their parents.

It is interesting to note that the Society is more and more emphasizing that phase of its work which includes foster home care. In this connection the President in his report says: "This is the field in which lies the greatest opportunity and scope for future development."

During the year the Society added a field worker to its staff, thus permitting the work to include attendance at all the Juvenile Court sessions. The number of Roman Catholic children brought before the court was 542, making a total of 1,338 children receiving attention from the Society in 1928.

THE ONTARIO MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES COMMISSION.

The Eighth Annual Report of the Ontario Mothers' Allowances Commission, for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1928, shows an increase in the number of allowances granted with a corresponding increase in expenditure over the preceding year. The total number of new beneficiaries enrolled for the year was 1,184, while 226, whose allowances had been cancelled, or suspended, were re-instated. The total number of families under allowance during the year was 5,976, with 17,328 children benefiting thereby. Of this number of beneficiaries (5,976) 64.5 per cent were Canadian by birth; 26.6 per cent were born in other British dominions; and 8.9 per cent were naturalized British subjects.

The total amount disbursed to beneficiaries was \$2,190,407, an increase of \$182,850 over the year 1926-27. The report states that the percentage cost of administration is being reduced each year, and is now 3.5 per cent as compared with 3.7 in 1926-27, and 3.93 in 1925-26.

The nineteen Investigators who assist the Mothers' Allowances Commission in administering the Act visit their beneficiaries regularly and are prepared to give guidance and counsel if it is needed. One of the innovations of the Investigation Department during the year under consideration was the establishment of a new and somewhat rigid system of school reporting thus ensuring the regular attendance at school of children benefiting under the Mothers' Allowances Act. In this connection the following is quoted from the Chief Investigator's report: "School principals do not hesitate to express appreciation of the improved attendance of the children at school. The restraining influence of the monthly report on the children is quite marked. A chief of police of one city, for example, says he has little or no trouble with children of beneficiaries." The report goes on to say that many of the educational authorities co-operate with the Commission in refusing to issue work permits without their consent.

This is only one of the many beneficial results of this legislative measure which so vitally affects the lives of such a large percentage of Ontario's children.

ADHERING TO THE LETTER OF THE LAW.

In an article entitled "Crazy About Families," appearing in the Survey, June 15, 1929, J. Prentice Murphy, in an interesting manner, outlines the history of the "Ellis College" case which has attracted so much attention because of the intermingling of the principles of law and social work involved.

Charles E. Ellis, a Philadelphia street-car magnate, died in 1909, and willed approximately \$5,000,000 for the creation and support of the Charles E. Ellis College for Fatherless Girls. In 1923 sixty girls

were housed in the College. The report made at that time to the Orphans' Court by the Trust Company showed an accumulation of approximately \$1,700,000 of surplus income, now amounting to over \$2,320,000.

"If testators are given to understand that their purposes, the same not being in violation of law or public policy, are to be set aside because the administrators of the charity think that something else is better, charitable and public bequests of this character will certainly diminish in number and importance." This, in brief, was the principle on which Judge Thompson based his ruling in this case, granting permission to the trustees of the Ellis College fund to carry out the plain terms of the will.

The ruling was made in spite of the fact that there was acute distress among the poor in Philadelphia, and that there was an average waiting list of from 800 to 1,000 widows for aid from the Mothers' Assistance Fund; also, in spite of the fact that at the hearings the bearing of certain laws of Pennsylvania on the accumulation of surplus income by charitable, educational and other agencies was forcibly brought out. The report made in this connection showed that beginning with an act passed in 1853 and amended from time to time up to 1915 there was clear intent on the part of successive legislatures to impose checks on needless capital accumulation of charitable funds, and that according to the last amended act, charitable agencies could not hold capital in excess of \$1,000,000, or an annual income in excess of \$50,000, unless they could show that such excess could be fruitfully expended for the benefit of the community. Where there was inability to so prove, the law compelled the court to award the excess sum *cy pres* for purposes of a similar but more needed nature.

The case came before the Orphans' Court and Judge Henderson ruled that in view of the clear proof that no actual need existed for the further extension or development of the institutional side of Ellis College, there should be worked out a home-care plan—namely: the support and education of beneficiaries under the will with their own mothers, provided the latter were suitable for this task, the college to be in absolute control of this (for want of better term) mothers' pension work; its integrity and administration as a charity remaining undisturbed.

The trustees of the Fund took an immediate appeal to the full bench of the Orphans' Court where Judge Henderson's ruling was sustained. The trustees then appealed to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, basing this on the recommendation in the minority opinion of the Orphans' Court, suggesting that further consideration as to how Ellis College was to expend its surplus income under the *cy pres* plan was irrelevant until there had been a final interpretation of the basic laws involved.

The Supreme Court refused this appeal, so, in accordance with the majority opinion of the Orphans' Court, the case was referred back to Judge Henderson for the further taking of testimony as to the *cy pres* application. He became ill, and after a long delay Judge Thompson was appointed to take his place. Judge Thompson, although he had agreed with the majority opinion of the Orphans' Court, gave the final ruling which was so disappointing to those who had intervened on behalf of the suffering poor of Philadelphia.

Mr. Murphy, in summing up at the close of his article, makes the following statement: "Those who intervened felt they were performing a public duty, in the face of what appeared to them to be a lack of bona fide "raw material," to try to induce the trustees to enter upon a broader and more useful field of work. The court has decided against them. It now remains for the public to be informed as to better ways of meeting an old need. The social agencies must continue to be "crazy about families," a criticism made against them at a hearing before the attorney-general."

The decision in the "Ellis College" case contrasts forcibly with the action of the trustees of the John Edgar Thompson Foundation of Philadelphia, in the same state. Mr. Thompson's large estate was left in trust for the education and maintenance of daughters of railroad men killed in the discharge of their duties. For years this fund was administered under a programme of the institutional type. Recently, however, the trustees, with the approval of the Philadelphia County Orphans' Court, have adopted a programme in accord with modern methods of child care and, so far as is practicable, are caring for these girls in their own homes or with guardians.

INTERNATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF DEFICIENCY.

The Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations, preliminary to a projected inquiry into the status of provisions for the care of mentally retarded children, among states members, sought to obtain a basis of definition to describe this group. The Committee has since issued, to its members, the following definition given by Dr. Georges Paul Boncour, Head of the Medico-Pedagogic Institute of Vitry, at the request of M. Henri Rollet, Assessor.

1. It is very difficult to give a definition of mental deficiency in adults, and still more in children, since the intelligence of the latter is in process of growth and there is a risk of affirming a deficiency which may no longer exist when the intelligence is fully formed; in the case of children, therefore, we can only speak of backwardness or arrested development.

2. It is hard to give a definition in the case of adults owing to the different meaning attached to the term by various writers; some apply it to any general deficiency of intelligence whatever its degree; others call deficient those persons who are simply unbalanced; others give this name to those who are only partly deficient, for example those who are lacking in judgment and in critical sense.

3. Accordingly, it is necessary to fix certain conventional limits. What follows is the outcome of decisions taken at Geneva at the General Congress on Child Welfare (August 28th, 1925). The Committee included MM. Claparède, Crosner, Lazar, Madame Muchow and Dr. Simon, and the conclusions were adopted by the Congress unanimously.

"Mental deficiency is characterized by an inferiority of psychic manifestations, both periodical and habitual; it is due to faulty development of the person in whom this inferiority is observed, whether its origin be in the intellect or in some definite occurrence.

"Beyond this general definition, greater exactitude is at present impossible, except for practical purposes, especially as regards the

level of the intellectual development. A child of over 10 years may be considered feeble-minded when its mental development is below that of a child of 10, but is not less than that of a child of 7."

NOTE.—The child is an imbecile when its intelligence is below that of a child of seven.

It is an idiot if it is below that of a child of two.

Consequently, any child is feeble-minded or its development is arrested when it is considered incapable of reaching the level of a normal child of ten, but when its mentality will reach at least the level of a child of seven, or is at that level or above. We are therefore on hypothetical ground for as long as the person is in process of growth; this uncertain element, however, has been greatly reduced by the information supplied by Mlle. Bonnet. This lady, on the basis of numerous graphs giving the mental development of backward children, has shown what may be expected of an intelligence which at a given age presents a degree of backwardness corresponding to a certain level.

SUMMARY OF THE ABOVE.

In the case of the adult or adolescent whose mental development is completed, there is mental deficiency when we find a general and permanent inferiority of psychic manifestations. It is agreed that, from the psychometric point of view, the above persons are deficient when the mental development is below that of a child of ten and above that of a child of six.

Children or persons in process of psychic growth are regarded as deficient (or better, as arrested in their mental development) when that development is retarded and when they are considered incapable of reaching the normal level of a child of ten and of exceeding the level of a child of six, if that level has not been reached at the time of the examination.

(Signed) DR. GEORGES PAUL BONCOUR.

THE VALUE OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL TEST FOR CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOME CARE.

In a pamphlet entitled "The need for psychological interpretation in the placement of dependent children," Jessie Taft, Ph.D., seeks to prove, from the placement experiences of three dependent children that the approach to the problem of every dependent child should be from the psychological point of view, whether the child is subnormal or not. The writer takes the ground that "No child is so normal as to be proof against the upsetting effects of a broken home and misplacements by an agency."

In two of the three instances used as illustrations it is evident that if the children had been psychologically examined before they were placed, the embarrassment which follows misplacements, both for the foster parents and children, would have been avoided. If the community affords facilities for it, such studies as Dr. Taft's reveal that any child-placing worker who does not take advantage of the psychological examination is highly culpable for any mistakes made, since all experience goes to prove that this makes for more successful placement.

SUBNORMAL CHILDREN.

"Treatment of the subnormal child" is the title of a simple and very practical article written by S. B. Sinclair, Ph. D., for the July-August, 1929, number of the Canadian School Journal. Dr. Sinclair has retired from the post of Inspector of Auxiliary Classes for the Province of Ontario, and is going to devote himself to the study of the subject "What should be done for the handicapped children of rural schools."

UNITED STATES REGULATIONS RE FAMILY DESERTERS.

The State Department at Washington has recently issued regulations making the entry of family deserters to that country illegal. Wilful concealment of the fact that they have deserted a family elsewhere when seeking admission renders a man liable to the penalty of a fine of \$1000 and imprisonment for one year.

THE DOCTOR AND ADOPTION.

A reprint from the New England Journal of Medicine, April 25, 1929, entitled The Interdependence of the Doctor and Social Worker in Legal Adoption, by Ida R. Parker, B.A., will fully repay study by workers in the child welfare field. Miss Parker brings out most forcefully the strategic position held by the physician in this matter of the adoption of children of his patients, particularly the children of unmarried mothers, and emphasizes the legal and social significance of adoption. She also establishes conclusively that, though the physician may give valuable assistance by co-operation, the arrangements for the adoption of a child, (an action fraught with so much importance, and which hastily done may bring tragic consequences), do not belong to his field, but are the task of an expert in the child welfare field.

Delinquency.

SEPARATE DOMINION INSTITUTIONS FOR YOUTHFUL CONVICTS.

Not enough recognition has been paid to the broadvisioned announcement of the Minister of Justice for Canada that the Dominion authorities have definitely decided to erect two special institutions, one in Ontario, and one in Quebec, for the separate care of young persons sentenced to penal servitude. The proposal follows the Borstal principle in England, and will embrace special methods of care, discipline, and training for young prisoners under 20 or 21 years of age, of whom there were 338 in Canadian penitentiaries, last year. The Council's study just issued of the social histories of 50 of these young men, indicates how wise is the action of the Minister, but it also indicates that even this humane development to be successful, must be related to sound family welfare work, to prevent these commitments in the first place; to sound case work with the young prisoner, and his family, during his period of incarceration; and to the most thorough and effective adjustment and "follow up" work, when he is "eased back" into the community, upon release or parole.

BOWMANVILLE BOYS' SCHOOL.

A concise leaflet describes the practical operations and methods of dealing with boys at the Boys' Training School, Bowmanville, Ontario. The plant consists of three hundred acres—two farms—where 125 boys are housed in four lodges. There is now accommodation for 200.

Only boys of normal mentality, age 8 to 15, are admitted. Any boy who is getting out of hand at home or has become unadapted to his community is considered eligible. Wardship must be signed over to the school and parents or guardians agree to pay 50c a day for maintenance. If this is not possible the municipality becomes liable for 75c per day. No boy is committed to the school on court order. It is described as a "school of opportunity, not punishment."

All privileges are governed by merit marks, covering work, play, school, and cottage life. The boys are paid small wages for all work done outside of cottage duty.

The departments of instruction consist of:—

- (a) Academic—public and high school.
- (b) Commercial.
- (c) Agriculture—general, farming, poultry, gardening.
- (d) Horticulture.
- (e) Industrial—woodworking, metal working, electricity, cooking, motor mechanics.

One member of the staff, a fully qualified physical instructor, gives full time to directing play and social activities. Other members of the staff assist.

The school has developed also a placement or follow-up department. One member of the staff gives full time to the placing of boys when they are ready to leave, in homes, or positions. He visits them regularly each month and maintains a periodic and accurate record of their progress.

THE PRISONERS' HERITAGE.

The Census Bureau of the United States Department of Commerce has recently published its report of a careful study of 19,080 prisoners (a group consisting largely of persons convicted of felonies, or of relatively serious offences) committed to the State and Federal penal institutions during the first six months of 1923. These institutions comprise 3 Federal prisons, 61 State prisons, and 38 State reformatories.

Two classes of data are presented in the report:

- (1) Data concerning the crimes of which these prisoners were convicted,
- (2) Data concerning the personal characteristics and the previous careers of the offenders.

Some of the striking facts brought out in the report are the following:

- (1) That crime is far more prevalent in the city than in the country, statistics showing that urban places had 23.1 commitments per

100,000, while the rural commitment ratio was 10.2 per 100,000. Cities of population ranging from 25,000-100,000 had the highest commitment rate for all offences combined, and also for many offence groups.

- (2) That, as criminologists and police authorities have frequently testified, a strikingly large proportion of prisoners are of roving habits and dispositions.

Additional deductions of interest brought out in the report are that the proportion of young criminals is increasing, and that education tends to reduce crime. The report states that in judging the significance of the figures from which this latter inference is drawn "it must be emphasized that these figures refer only to convicted prisoners and not to all lawbreakers. It is quite probable that offenders having education (partly by reason of their education) are more successful than the uneducated lawbreakers in avoiding arrest and conviction for their crimes."

The report also confirms the results of other studies in delinquency, i.e., that unfavourable environment during childhood and lack of home ties have a tendency to promote crime.

Recreation.

CHILDREN AT THE MOVIES.

In connection with the reference in the progress report of the Council to the proposed greater frequency of issue of the Council's list of selected motion pictures, certain facts of interest are brought out in an informative reprint of Roy Woodbury's article "Children and the Movies," in one of the 1929 issues of *The Survey*.

Mr. Woodbury estimates that 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 children under 17 years of age are weekly attendants at the movies in the United States, while 100,000,000 to 120,000,000 patrons view the silver screen each week. The estimate of children attending the theatres is made by the Motion Picture headquarters which estimates juvenile attendance at 8% of adult. Canada is not so highly "filmized" as the United States but applying these gauges, our child patrons of the movies would run in the hundred thousand. Consequently, the movies stand out beyond challenge as one of the greatest educational forces affecting the general population, and especially the child life of the country, and what the result of these effects may be is a matter of primary interest to the social worker.

Mr. Woodbury's survey of the United States reveals that only two states,—New York and New Jersey—have any definite statutes regulating the attendance of children at the movies. Their laws prevent the attendance at the movies at any time of any children under 16 years of age, unless accompanied by parents, guardian, or adult. But Mr. Woodbury points out "because the law is so inflexible there is a general apathy on the part of the public to its rigid enforcement. This is especially true in New York. In both New York and New Jersey the law is being openly violated and so-called children's matinees are being conducted in violation of the law." Incidentally, it might be remarked, that only in Quebec, of the Canadian provinces, has the pro-

vincial authority felt sufficiently assured of strong enough control over the great mass of its citizens, to stake its reputation on such rigorous statutory prohibitions.

Six other states in the United States prohibit the admission of children during school hours, and after late hours, in the evening.

Otherwise, in these six states, and in all the other forty states of the Union, there are practically no regulations of any but a minor nature. Some cities have local restrictions; some states forbid entry to certain pictures banned for children, by the state censor boards, but generally speaking "unaccompanied children may witness any type of picture, at any time, without any restriction."

This casual indifference to the whole problem, Mr. Woodbury states, is in direct contrast to Europe, where, even when accompanied by adults, "children are definitely prohibited from attending performances unless special provision has been made for the showing of specially selected pictures in special theatres chosen because of their safety."

Mr. Woodbury does not think that prohibiting children from attending movies altogether is the right answer. There will be many who will agree with him. But the importance of this social problem is not sufficiently appreciated by the general public. It is one which should be receiving their close attention. Mr. Woodbury commends as worthy of study and action, the findings of the Joint Committee of the Buffalo Churches and the Children's Aid Society and of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of Erie County, New York.

These findings set forth minimum standards, as follows:

1. There should be legislation permitting a community to adopt a local ordinance authorizing the clerk of a city, town or village to license a motion picture theatre for the showing of pictures for children between ten and sixteen years of age at special matinees.
2. Only those pictures shall be shown which have been licensed and specially designated by the state department of education, motion picture division, as suitable for children under sixteen years of age.
3. Such films shall bear and display on the screen the words—"For Family Use."
4. The hours of admission shall be limited to 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., Saturday afternoons and legal holidays. This would permit the newspapers and other organizations, as well as the theatre, to give special matinees without interfering with the regular adult performance.
5. Children admitted to these shows shall be segregated in a special section not occupied by adult spectators. This will overcome the mingling of children with adults and their annoyance by degenerates.
6. The segregated space shall be on the ground floor, near fire exits and adequately lighted.
7. No child shall be admitted unless a seat is provided for him. Thus no child would be compelled to stand in the aisle.
8. No theatre shall be granted a license unless in addition to its front and stage exits there be additional exits in its side-walls. This would prevent children from attending matinees in the so-called "hole in the wall" type of theatre.

9. There shall be a fireman on duty at each matinee to see that all fire exits are unlocked and in good working order before any children are admitted. The need for this is shown by the conditions found in some of the theatres.

10. There shall be a matron or matrons in attendance for each two hundred children admitted, the matron to be approved by the local licensing authority.

11. The matron's and the license of the theatre may be revoked for cause after a hearing.

12. The duty of the matron shall be to supervise and be responsible for the physical and moral well-being of the children, with power to eject from any theatre any child or adult interfering therewith.

These recommendations incorporate in principle many of the features of the Childrens' Shows which the Calgary Council on Child Welfare has been successfully conducting for some years. Instead of special "matrons" and "policemen" the Calgary Council provides from its own membership enough women for each performance to safeguard the interests of the children in attendance.

These suggestions also utilize the principle of "classified" pictures which underlies the Council's issuance of its lists. Alberta was the first province to adopt classification. Ontario is now carrying it out, and Manitoba is considering attempting the experiment at the present time.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND SOCIAL FAILURE.

The Toronto Big Brother movement has taken the initiative in a most significant survey of the relationship between lack of technical training for any calling, and instability, delinquency, and general social inefficiency among adolescents in the City of Toronto.

From the Massey Harris *Employment Department a census was obtained of the number of boys under 20 years of age, who had left employment, or had been discharged within the last 7 years. Practically all the boys were over 16, yet very few had advanced beyond Junior Fourth book in the public schools. Altogether 1,499 boys were involved, their average stay being only 9 weeks, and only 107 remaining longer than 6 months. Nearly a third (477) remained less than a week, and only about a ninth (163) stayed over 3 months. Nearly 400 (in actual numbers 396) were discharged because of unsatisfactory conduct, or inability to do the job. The Employment Manager stated that these boys practically all came from the "non-academic" type, who do not care for the ordinary public school type of education. Staying but a short period in any job, they never become trained and "develop into the floating type of laborer" who, as they get older, become "a drag on the labour market," and "compose the bulk of the city's unemployed."

The Government Employment Bureau reports 1,258 new registrations in one year, of young men seeking employment—factory workers 70%, office workers 20%, and various trades 10%. Fully 60% had not passed their entrance examinations to High School, while another 20% had obtained the examination but gone no further. Only about 3% had

*One of the largest industrial steel manufacturing plants in Canada.

gone on to their junior matriculation. Of this whole group, about 20% are found to have trouble in obtaining continuous employment, and 15% of the total is contributed by boys with lower educational qualifications.

The chief attendance officer reported 819 special certificates issued in the year, of which over a quarter (257) were to students who had not reached junior fourth but were described as at "their academic limit." Another third (279) who had gone as far as second year high school were described as "not interested and not likely to reach higher standing."

The Council's study of Juveniles in Canadian Penitentiaries showed that everyone of the 48 boys studied had been misfits in school, and had never been adjusted.

Statistics gathered through one of the Teachers' Institutes in the city, from 12 representative schools showed that 39% of the pupils from junior first to senior third grade repeated their grades from one to four times, as a cost of \$90.00 per pupil to the educational department. Psychiatric reports showed 52% of the pupils to be "non-academic," and the school principals ascribed most of the school delinquencies to this class. The teachers stated that this group, forced to pursue the ordinary course became sullen and rebellious. Because of their "mis-fitting" large numbers of these boys and girls leave school at 15 to 16 years, and become "drifters." The teachers therefore recommended special classes and schools for "non-academic" training.

The Mental Hygiene Division of the Department of Health contributed a summary of surveys of 7 schools, in which it was found that of 4,248 pupils examined, 1,134 were non-academic—a percentage distribution of 26.6 running from 13.8% in one school to 38% in another. It was significant that the schools with the worst percentage included children from the poorest social and economic background.

Contrasted with these indications were the results from the Junior Vocational School where special training has been given since its establishment to 1,000 boys whose average intelligence quotient has been only 66.7%. There have never been more than 3% of these boys sent to institutions in any one year, while a survey of 34 cases, (formerly among the worst court cases in the city) showed that, after training in the school, all but one had turned out well. Of 224 boys discharged from the school a year before, those who had had more than a year's training at the school were earning an average weekly wage of \$10.47 but those with less than the year's training were getting only \$7.15. These averages were struck over the whole group, employed and unemployed. Of the total in the first group, only 20% were in unsatisfactory employment but in the second group, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %. Periodic surveys have never shown more than 10% of the graduates unemployed, but a much higher incidence of unemployment is found among the untrained parents.

The facts garnered by the survey were presented to a representative group of workers, and after careful study, and exchange of experiences of the agencies concerned, the meeting went on record asking for the designation of certain schools and classes in the city for the special training in trade and industry of boys and girls of the non-academic type, now in the ordinary school classes.

PARENTAL EDUCATION.

The increasing realization on the part of parents of their lack of knowledge as to how to grapple with the problem of successfully rearing their children has led to the inclusion of programmes of parental education in the curricula of eighteen colleges and universities in Canada and the United States, and to the organization of study groups, or opportunity classes for parents.

Possibly Montreal has the best organization of this kind in Canada under the Division of Parental Education of the Mental Hygiene Institute. The material for study is arranged under the following headings:

1. Infancy—The physical aspects of babyhood are dealt with in relation to the mental and emotional development.
2. The Toddler, 2-4 years—Physical, mental and emotional development. Fundamental problems of obedience, habit formation, sex curiosity, play as an educational force, and other related topics.
3. Early Childhood—The study of this group centres around the nature and development of the child from 2-6 years of age.
4. Childhood, 6-12 years—The interest of this group focusses upon the development of social relationships in the home, school and playground.
5. Early Adolescence—The work includes considerations of hygienic problems, sex education, school adjustment, co-education, and liberation from the family.
6. General Mental Hygiene Survey—This group is intended to develop insight into the nature and sources of adult maladjustment in order to obtain a deeper and clearer understanding of children's problems.

Each group is composed of 20-25 women who are expected to read something on the topic and meet for discussion under the direction of the leader.

The work is under the direction of Mrs. W. T. B. Mitchell, B.A., R.N., Mental Hygiene Institute, Division of Parental Education, 531 Pine Avenue West, Montreal, P.Q., and Chairman of the Section on Education, Canadian Council on Child Welfare.

General.

HARMON AWARDS.

The winners in the contest sponsored last year by the Harmon Foundation, 140 Nassau Street, New York, were: Dr. Eva Reid, Chief of the Psychiatric Clinic of the University of California Society for Mental Hygiene, first award, \$300; Harold J. Matthews, Secretary of the State Conference of Social Work at Columbia, Mo., the \$200 award; and Lillian J. Johnson, Director of Child Welfare in the State of Nebraska, \$50.

Dr. Reid's article, entitled 'Fighting Through' describes the adjustment of an orphan wrongly committed to an institution for the feeble-minded, and her release and difficulty in adjusting herself to contacts with the outside world. Mr. Matthews in an article entitled "Are old

people human?" describes human derelicts in an almshouse, utterly submerged by brutality, filth, insufficient food and lack of sympathy. Miss Johnson's story is called 'Lithuanian Steve' and is the history of the conflict between Lithuanian born Steve and his American wife, their separation, and his rearing of their son.

The second part of the award, which is the contest for a year's publicity record by a social organization, does not close until February 1, 1930.

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Report of the Provincial Health Officer of the Department of the Public Health, Province of Nova Scotia, 1928.

Report of the Department of Health of the City of Montreal, Quebec, 1928.

Report of the Brantford (Ontario) Board of Health, November 30, 1929.

Fourth Annual Report of the Department of Health, Ontario, 1928.

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Hygiene of the Child During Infancy, published by the Department of Health of the City of Montreal, Que.

Special Report on Contributory Causes of Death, 1926, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Canada, 1929.

Rickets: Prevention and Cure, by Helen MacMurchy, M.D., Chief of the Division of Child Welfare, Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa.

The Pasteurization of Milk, by Helen G. Campbell, Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The Promotion of the Welfare and Hygiene of Maternity and Infancy, Children's Bureau, Publication No. 194, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Your Child's Teeth, Folder No. 12, 1929. Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Celebrating May Day in 1929, and

The Service of Print to May Day, 1929, and

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Routines for Maternity Nursing and Briefs for Mothers' Club Talks (Revised 1929). Maternity Centre Association, 578 Madison Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.

The First Two Years' Work of the Committee on the Cost of Medical Care (July 1927 to June 1929); and

The Extent of Illness and of Physical and Mental Defects, Prevailing in the United States; and

- A Survey of Statistical Data on Medical Facilities in the United States**, a compilation of existing material—published by the Committee on the Cost of Medical Care, 910 Seventeenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Squeal-Y Mouse**. The Story of the Little Mouse that Learned How to Grow Big; and
- Looking for Health House**, a pageant for Upper Grade children; and
- Half a Loaf**, a Play in Two Acts for High School Students, Department of Nutritional Education, American Institute of Baking, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
- Child Labor in New Jersey, Part 1**, Employment of School Children, Children's Bureau Publication No. 192, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Group Study for Parents**, Division of Parental Education, Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 531 Pine Ave. W., Montreal, Que.
- Habit Training for Children (Simplified)**. Published by the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene, 5 Joy St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
- Donated Parks and Play Areas in the United States**, and
- Recreation Areas in Real Estate Sub-Divisions**, Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Ave., New York, City, U.S.A.
- The Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg**, Manitoba, for the Year Ending August 31, 1929.
- The Children's Bureau of Winnipeg**, Manitoba. Comparative Statistical Return for Years ending August 31, 1928 and 1929.
- Thirty-Sixth Annual Report of the Children's Aid Society of the City of Guelph and County of Wellington (Ontario)**, 1929.
- Annual Report of the Children's Aid Society of the County of Lennox and Addington (Ontario)**, October 31, 1929.
- The Children's Aid Society of Toronto**, Annual Report 1928-9, 32 Isabella St., Toronto, Ont.
- Annual Report, Catholic Welfare Bureau**, 67 Bond St., Toronto, Ont., 1928-9.
- Annual Report of the Child Welfare Department, Western Australia**, for the year ended 30th June, 1929.
- Fourth New England Regional Conference of the Child Welfare League of America**, Boston, Nov. 22, 23, 1929. Reviewed in "Boston Council of Social Agencies", 43 Tremont St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A., December 1929.
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- Directory of the International Society for Crippled Children and Affiliated Societies**, Elyria, Ohio, U.S.A.
- Report of the Superintendent of the Boys Industrial Home of the Province of New Brunswick**, for the year 1928, East St. John, N.B.

- The Juvenile Court at the Bar.** A National Challenge, by J. Prentice Murphy, Executive Secretary, Children's Bureau of Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
- The Prisoners' Antecedents.** Statistics concerning the Previous Life of Offenders Committed to State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
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- Year Book (1929)** of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, 293 Bay St., Toronto, Ont., Proceedings of the 26th Annual Meeting.
- Supplement to Laws of Pennsylvania Relating to Social Work** by John S. Bradway, published by the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

The
SECOND CANADIAN CONFERENCE
on
SOCIAL WORK

will be held in
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PUBLICATIONS OF THE CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE

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- *No. 1. The Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child, 1922.
- *No. 2. British Columbia's Child Health Programme, 1923.
- *No. 3. Agricultural Training for the Dependent and Delinquent Child, 1923.
- *No. 4. Reducing Infant Mortality in City and Rural Areas, 1922.
- No. 5. The Juvenile Employment System of Ontario, 1923.
- *No. 6. A Statistical Review of Canadian Schools, 1923.
- *No. 7. Housing and Care of the Dependent Child, including Standards of Placement, and a Model Dietary for Children's Home, 1924.
- *No. 8. A Comparative Study of the Child Labour Laws of Canada, 1924.
- *No. 9. The Child of Canada's Hinterlands, 1924.
- *No. 10. Grants in Aid to Children in Their Own Homes, 1924.
- *No. 11. Courts of Domestic Relations, 1924.
- *No. 12. The Social Significance of Child Labour in Agriculture and Industry, 1924.
- *No. 13. A Comparative Summary of the Canadian Adoption Laws, 1924.
- *No. 14. Some Angles of Discussion in the Juvenile Immigration Problem of Canada, 1924, together with the Immigrant Children's Protection Act of Ontario, 1924.
- *No. 15. Juvenile Immigration Report No. 2, 1925.
- No. 16. Special Training for School-Age Children in Need of Special Care (4th Edition, 1928).
- *No. 17. The Juvenile Court in Canada, 1925.
- No. 18. The Council's Objectives, 1925-30. (Published in French also).
- *No. 19. The Child in Industry: Progress 1920-25, and Recommendations 1925-30.
- *No. 20. Progress in Education and Recreation, Canada, 1925-30.
- No. 21. A Guide to Your Reading on Child Welfare Problems, 1927 (A Short Classified Bibliography.)
- No. 22. Legal Status of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child in the Province of Quebec, 1926.
- *No. 23. Teaching International Relationship (to children), 1927.
- No. 24. Motion Pictures Children Will Like, 1927 and 1928.
- *No. 25. Canada and the World's Child Welfare Work, 1927.
- No. 26. Progress 1920-25 and Recommendations 1925-30 in Child Welfare Legislation, 1926.
- No. 27. Problems in Family Desertion: Prevention, Rehabilitation, Legislation, 1926.
- No. 28. Child-Placing, 1926.
- No. 29. Canada and the International Child Labour Conventions (August 1, 1926).
- No. 29a. Action Necessary by the Nine Provinces of Canada for Canada's Adherence to the International Child Labour Conventions (August 1, 1926).
- *No. 30. Study Outlines of Some Child Welfare Problems in the Canadian Field, 1927.
- No. 31. The Story of the Curly Tails, 1927. (In English and in French).
- No. 32. What is Malnutrition?
- *No. 33. The Home Training of the Blind Child, 1927.
- No. 34. The Juvenile Court in Law and the Juvenile Court in Action, 1930.
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- No. 36. Child Welfare Legislation in Canada, 1926-27.
- No. 37. The Recidivist Group and Custodial Care, 1928.
- No. 38. Sex Education in the Child Welfare Programme, 1928.
- *No. 39. "Several Years After." Report of Juvenile Immigration Survey, 1928.
- No. 40. "In Answer to Your Query" (Directory of Child Welfare Agencies), 1928.
- No. 41. Maintenance Costs of Children Granted Public Aid in Canada. (At Press).
- No. 42. Recreation: A Suggested National Programme, 1928.
- No. 43. Canadian Legislation re the Age of Consent and the Age of Marriage, 1928.
- No. 44. Save the Baby from Rickets.
- No. 45. Play and Play Material for the Pre-School Child, 1929.
- No. 46. Legislation: Canada and Her Provinces Affecting the Status and Protection of the Child of Unmarried Parents, 1929.
- No. 46a. Comparative Summary: Legislation of Canada and Her Provinces Affecting the Status and Protection of the Child of Unmarried Parents, 1929.
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- No. 4. Illiteracy Breeds Illiteracy, 1921 Census.
- No. 6. Child Placing is Child Saving.
- No. 5. The Vicious Treadmill (Illiteracy in Cities—1921 Census).
- No. 13. A Blot on the Map of Canada.
- Posters (at cost)—**
- No. 1. "The Gay Adventurers." No. 4. "Baby's Stomach is Very Small."
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- Pre-Natal Letters—(In English and French). A series of nine letters giving pre-natal help and advice. (Free).**
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- Quarterly—Canadian Child Welfare News, issued on the 15th of February, May, August and November.**
- Annually—Proceedings and Papers of the Annual Meeting and Conference.**

*Out of print.

Canadian Council on Child Welfare

Founded in Ottawa, in 1920, as the result of a National Conference of Child Welfare Workers, convened by the Child Welfare Division, Federal Department of Health.
406 PLAZA BLDG., OTTAWA, CANADA.

OBJECTS.

1. To promote in co-operation with the Child Welfare Division of the Federal Department of Health, and otherwise, the general aims of the Council :
 - (1) By an annual deliberative meeting, held preferably in September or May, of each year
 - (2) By the activities of subsections of membership on Child Hygiene, The Child in Industry, Recreation and Education, The Child in Need of Special Care, The Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child.
 - (3) By affording a connecting link between the Child Welfare Division of the Federal Department of Health, and the Council's constituent bodies.
 - (4) By such further developments of the general program of Child Welfare as may be recommended from time to time by the executive or any sub-committee thereof.
2. To arrange for an annual conference on Child Welfare matters.
3. To co-ordinate the Child Welfare programs of its constituent bodies.

MEMBERSHIP.

The membership shall be of two groups, institutional and individual.

- (1) Institutional membership shall be open to any organization, institution or group having the progress of Canadian Child Welfare wholly or in part included in their program, articles of incorporation, or other statement of incorporation.
- (2) Individual membership shall be open to any individual interested in or engaged in Child Welfare work, upon payment of the fee, whether that individual is in work, under any government in Canada or not.
- (3) All classes of members shall have equal rights of vote and speech in all meetings of the Council.

FEES.

1. National Organizations.....Annual Fee, \$5.00—Representatives: 3.
2. Provincial Organizations.....Annual Fee, \$3.00—Representatives: 2.
3. Municipal Organizations.....Annual Fee, \$2.00—Representatives: 1.
4. Individual Members.....Annual Fee, \$1.00—Representatives: 1.

In electing the Governing Council and the Executive, all members will be grouped according to their registration by the Treasurer.

Every member will receive a copy of the proceedings of the Annual Conference and such other publications as may be published from time to time.

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